

Plane Loaded With Babies Quits Saigon

Control-Tower Order To Halt Is Ignored

TOKYO, Thursday, April 3 (AP).—Fifty-seven Vietnamese orphan babies were flown to the Yokota U.S. Air Force base here early today after the pilot of their plane ignored an order from the Saigon control tower not to take off from the increasingly nervous South Vietnamese capital.

"Don't take off. Don't take off. You have no clearance," Ken Healy, the pilot of the World Airways DC 8 jet, said the tower at Tan Son Nhut airport told him.

Mr. Healy, who flew refugees out of a rapidly crumbling island China in the late 1940s, took off anyway with his young cargo. The babies, ranging in age from 3 months to 3 years, are bound for new homes in the United States.

Mr. Healy smiled afterward and said, "I just didn't get the message in time."

Just before the jet took off, Saigon's airport had been closed because of fears of a Viet Cong attack, and all nonmilitary people were ordered off the air base.

Plans by World Airways to airlift 500 more babies fell through.

The airline's president, Ed Daly, said that the South Vietnamese government gave its approval for evacuation of the 500 babies but that the U.S. Embassy had blocked their departure, saying his plane was not safe.

Mr. Daly, whose airline made the chaotic last refugee flight out of Danang before it fell Sunday, had said last night that he would fly up to 1,500 babies to the United States and Australia in two planes. But the flight to Australia was canceled after Mr. Daly said the government there refused to give the plane permission to land.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy denied that it had blocked the departure of the 500 babies, saying that the Friends for All Children, a charitable organization helping Americans adopt children, made the decision.

After being prevented from flying out the 500 babies, Mr. Daly and his associates canvassed other organizations and rounded up 57 to take out of the country. After the cancellation of Mr. Daly's planned flight to Sydney, the Australian government announced that it would fly out 200 children. Reliable sources said Australia has sent six C-130 transports and a C-47 of the Australian Air Force to South Vietnam and probably would begin taking out the 200 babies tomorrow.

Saigon Envoy Sees Danger For U.S. Allies

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—South Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Kim Phung said today that the United States has not lived up to the Paris peace agreement and that the world probably will conclude that it is safer to be an ally of the Communists than of the Americans.

"The United States does not respect the Paris agreement," Mr. Phung said in a television interview. He said that the United States has failed to replace weapons lost by the South Vietnamese, as prescribed by the Paris pact.

"I think that the people around the world would draw only one possible conclusion—that it probably is safer to be an ally of the Communists, and it looks like it is fatal to be an ally of the United States," Mr. Phung said.

Offshore Oil Men Leave S. Vietnam

SAIGON, April 2 (WP).—The oil exploration workers who first arrived in South Vietnam two years ago began quietly leaving Tuesday. Offshore drilling is continuing but the big companies are evacuating families and personnel from South Vietnam itself.

The major companies are Mobil and Pecten, a Shell subsidiary. They are currently drilling one offshore well each and officials say these operations will continue. The future evidently depends on the outcome of the North Vietnamese military offensive.

The Pecten and Mobil personnel, about 30 people, were flown to Singapore. Sources said both companies would maintain their present offices in Saigon but these would be run by local personnel.



South Vietnamese refugees in Cam Ranh...

Rockefeller Says It's Too Late To Do Anything for Saigon

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—Vice-President Rockefeller said today that he believes it is too late for the United States to do anything to reverse the rapidly deteriorating situation in South Vietnam.

For all practical purposes, Mr. Rockefeller said, it is also too late to do anything to help most of the hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing the advancing North Vietnamese forces.

He indicated that the call by the South Vietnamese Senate for the resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu is probably a futile gesture.

When asked for his reaction to that move, Mr. Rockefeller shrugged several times and said, "Everybody's thrashing around in a tragic situation."

He spoke to newsmen at Andrews Air Force Base after his return from the funeral of former New York State Sen. Earl Snyder.

Of the refugees in South Vietnam, Mr. Rockefeller said: "They're trapped. They couldn't get out. I guess a lot of them are going to die."

The Vice-President said of the general situation in Indochina: "I guess it's too late to do anything about it."

Asked later about Mr. Rockefeller's remark, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger commented: "I can't believe he said it."

In a hardly less pessimistic assessment, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger predicted today that the South Vietnamese Army will undergo "a very severe test" in the Saigon area in the next 30 days.

Mr. Schlesinger said "it remains to be seen" whether the army, shaken by a catastrophic retreat from two-thirds of South Vietnam, can form a defense line north of Saigon.

An unannounced news conference, he spoke of the collapse of Saigon government forces in the Central Highlands as "a defeat of historic and tragic proportions."

Mr. Schlesinger said the major question is whether Hanoi plans to bring its major combat forces down to the Saigon area or whether the North Vietnamese command will choose to consolidate its gains of recent weeks.

"There is also the question of how successful the [Saigon] government is in pulling together the forces that have been evacuated from the north... in stemming and reversing the deterioration of morale," Mr. Schlesinger said.

No U.S. Combat Aid Seen

Asked about the prospects of any reintroduction of U.S. combat aid, Mr. Schlesinger recalled that President Ford on March 6 indicated that "there would be no reintroduction of military power."

At another point, Mr. Schlesinger said "I cannot rule out" the possibility that there might be a recommendation to use U.S. air power to help the South Vietnamese. "But the likelihood of that reintroduction of power is quite low," he added.

He noted that Congress has specifically forbidden U.S. combat activity in Indochina.

In Palm Springs, Calif., today, President Ford's chief spokesman said Mr. Ford has ruled out any effort to use U.S. air power to help the South Vietnamese Army.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen, when informed that Mr. Schlesinger had said he could not rule out such a possibility, declared that Mr. Ford "has no plans" to order bombing missions in Indochina or to seek congressional authority to conduct such missions.

The abandonment of Da Lat, in Tuyen Duc Province, and Tuy Hoa, in Phu Yen Province, gives the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong control of both regions.

About half of South Vietnam's 20 million persons are in the 17 provinces taken over by the Communists or in areas contested by Saigon and Communist forces.

South Vietnamese intelligence sources said that, for the first time in the war, the North Vietnamese are operating corps-sized command structures.

The Communist command has not committed its forces in the Saigon area to battle. Communist forces in the area are estimated at about 50,000 troops and are stationed within 25 to 50 miles to the north, east and west of the capital.

The North Vietnamese also could move into the Saigon area 50,000 men from the areas in the northern and central parts of the country that have been occupied with little or no resistance from the South Vietnamese Army.

U.S. Specialists Fault Intelligence on Saigon

By Oswald Johnston

WASHINGTON, April 2.—For nearly two weeks, the Ford administration has been consistently surprised by the sweeping Communist successes in South Vietnam, and the second-guessing has already begun.

In the intelligence community a consensus is beginning to emerge: The failure was not in neglecting to predict that Hanoi would launch an attack, but rather in ignoring the possibility that Saigon's resistance would collapse as rapidly as it has.

During the autumn of 1973, according to a highly placed source, a national intelligence estimate—representing the formal consensus of the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the State Department's intelligence apparatus and other intelligence groups—predicted with virtual unanimity that Hanoi's big push would occur during this past winter.

Analysts recall agreement in the community, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger returned from Paris with the January, 1973, peace accord, that the time of testing would occur in about two years.

More recently, it had become the conventional wisdom to predict that Hanoi's climactic offensive would not be mounted until next year. The CIA and the DIA, in particular, are reported to have backed this view.

Now that the climax seems here, there is quiet reexamination of the failure to keep to the original, apparently correct prediction.

"There was a strong resistance to calling it a countrywide offensive," a source said yesterday, implying that the resistance, shared by such top administration officials as Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, came from a reluctance to admit that the Paris accords had fallen apart.

A more serious failure, analysts agree, was the lack of any serious, in-depth estimate of Saigon's ability to survive on its own.

There was widespread doubt among CIA experts during the late 1960s on whether Saigon could ever assemble a regime that could withstand a Communist onslaught without major U.S. aid, or even U.S. intervention.

Even when the "nation-building" of the Johnson years became supplanted as a slogan by the "Vietnamization" of the Nixon administration, those doubts were never articulated in a formal intelligence document of the sort that would claim top administration attention.

During the last week, information sources said yesterday, a CIA report has been put together estimating the ability of President

Nguyen Van Thieu to survive and the ability of a non-Communist regime to defend Saigon and the Mekong Delta.

Its conclusions were deeply pessimistic. But even that report may be too late. During the winter, the focus of intelligence experts was Hanoi—whether a full-fledged "big-unit" offensive would be launched, and whether all six of North Vietnam's strategic reserve divisions would be committed.

The ability of Mr. Thieu's forces to resist any pressure was ignored. The fall of Phuoc Binh in January was greeted by only a perfunctory protest note from Washington to the signatories of the Paris accords.

As recently as two weeks ago, analysts greeted Mr. Thieu's decision to abandon the Central Highlands as "strategically sound"—without anticipating the military and social disintegration that was a direct result of that decision.

"To think there is a fitting cabinet in Hanoi full of plans for 'big-unit war' is absurd," a Vietnam specialist said yesterday. "They simply don't work that way."

Instead, Hanoi's forces, reinforced and equipped during two years of steady infiltration down the Ho Chi Minh Trail, pushed here and there, scored a success at Ban Me Thuot in the Central Highlands two weeks ago, and thereafter merely took advantage of Saigon's breakdown.

Danang, South Vietnam's second largest city, crammed with more than a million refugees and a rabble of disordered elements of Saigon's 1st Airborne Division, one of the nation's finest, fell to a force of two augmented battalions, an analyst said.

He said the defeat was not military, but social—the inevitable result of a state of "anarchy" in all the Northern Provinces.

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Bao Dai Offers To Seek Peace

CANNES, April 2 (AP).—Former Vietnamese Emperor Bao Dai, in exile in France for 30 years, today offered his services as a mediator in South Vietnam.

In an interview with Agence France-Presse, Bao Dai said he believed strongly that the "only way to stop the war is to form a government of national union in the South." He said he had not been contacted by the Saigon regime.

Now 61, Bao Dai was Emperor of Annam from 1945 until 1945, then head of state of Vietnam from 1949 until 1955, when he was ousted by the late Ngo Dinh Diem and went into exile.



Remains of the tourist bus that crashed near Grenoble.

French Pilgrims' Bus Crashes; 27 Killed, 15 Hurt

GRENOBLE, France, April 2 (AP).—A bus carrying French tourists home from a pilgrimage to a Catholic shrine went out of control down a steep road today and plunged into a river, killing 27 persons, police reported. About 15 other persons were injured, some seriously.

The accident occurred near

Ville, southeast of Grenoble, at a point where at least 79 other persons have lost their lives in bus or truck accidents in the last 30 years. In July, 1973, a Belgian bus went out of control and 43 persons were killed.

The bus was owned by a company at Sully-sur-Loire in central

France and had been to the Shrine of Notre Dame de la Salette in the Grenoble region. As the vehicle descended the sharp downhill highway, it was unable to decelerate after a right turn across a bridge on the Romanche River. The bus hit the bridge railing and crashed into the river.

Election Campaign Is Opened in Portugal

LISBON, April 2 (AP).—The election campaign for a constituent assembly began today, and Portugal's military leaders met with civilian politicians to gain advance assurances that a new constitution would conform to the army's leftist program.

Headed by Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, representatives of the military's Supreme Revolutionary Council summoned chiefs of the 12 political parties represented in the elections to hammer out a pre-election pact on the country's basic law.

Created in the wake of an abortive right-wing coup three weeks ago, the council has reserved for itself the power to veto any constitutional project prepared by the 245-seat assembly. Elections will be held April 25.

Meanwhile, the country plunged into the campaign as a new crop of posters covered the walls of the major cities and the competing parties began sharing free radio and television time to plead their cause.

Most Favored

Of the parties taking part in the campaign, Portugal's freest in a half century, the favorites in public-opinion polls were the Socialists and Popular Democrats.

Both are committed to pluralist democracy.

The Communists and allied smaller groups were a poor third. Three small radical parties on the left are telling voters to boycott the elections and that they are in the campaign only for the

broadcasting time granted them by law.

Shortly after the campaign began, the Revolutionary Federation of Portuguese Students, an ally of the banned Maoist party, said that its Lisbon headquarters had been attacked by Communists.

The Communists countered with charges that their offices had been besieged by Maoist elements and that several Communists had been hospitalized after the fracas.

Late today, the National Election Committee, set up to oversee the running of the campaign, appealed against "violent polemics, unfounded attacks and invective" which it said could only contribute to "confusion, animosity and hate."

Miss Sara, 26, was for 4 1/2 years on the FBI's list of 10 most-wanted persons before being arrested Thursday in Philadelphia. She also faces charges in Boston of flight to avoid prosecution in the slaying of a policeman during a bank holdup in 1970.

Terrorist's Trial Set In Philadelphia Holdup

BOSTON, April 2 (AP).—Susan Saxe, a self-styled revolutionary terrorist, will be tried within three months in Philadelphia on bank robbery and conspiracy charges, U.S. attorneys agreed today.

Miss Saxe, 26, was for 4 1/2 years on the FBI's list of 10 most-wanted persons before being arrested Thursday in Philadelphia. She also faces charges in Boston of flight to avoid prosecution in the slaying of a policeman during a bank holdup in 1970.

Arafat Sees New 'Shuttle' By Kissinger To Open 'Loophole' In the Arab Stance

To Open 'Loophole' In the Arab Stance

KUWAIT, April 2 (AP).—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat predicted today Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will renew his "diplomacy" in the Middle East.

"I prefer not to say the Kissinger has failed but only he suspended his mission to repeat his attempt because the aim of opening the door in the Arab stance," Mr. Arafat said at a news conference.

Mr. Arafat, who heads the Palestine Liberation Organization, is here on what PLO sources said is a tour of Fatah's "liberated" areas following March 22 Israeli withdrawal in Arafat's efforts to arrest second-stage disengagement between Israel and the PLO.

Mr. Arafat's reference to "loopholes" in the Arab stance reflected PLO and Syrian criticism of Mr. Kissinger's meeting with President Anwar Sadat in Egypt to settle for an Israeli withdrawal in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Palestinian claims.

No Date Given

The guerrilla leader expressed satisfaction at Mr. Kissinger's failure, expecting to close ranks with the PLO and Syria. He did specify when he expects Kissinger to revive his position.

Mr. Arafat claimed the thinking is attaching more importance to establishment of Palestinian national authority government-in-exile. He gathered this impression from a talk in Beirut with George McGovern, D-S.D.

Sen. McGovern, the Senate subcommittee on the Middle East, is winding up its visit to the region. He met Mr. Arafat and Syrian leader Hafez al-Assad. For both conversations, Sen. McGovern said that it was the United States to consider the PLO.

Sen. McGovern stopped recommending Arafat said, however, the senator's remarks were the such ideas he has heard in high-ranking U.S. figures.

Denial by McGovern

TEL AVIV, April 2 (AP).—Sen. McGovern denied today he conveyed any of Mr. Ford's feelings on the part of a Palestinian state to Arafat.

Sen. McGovern, a throat spokesman, said he "certain not convey President Ford's feelings to Mr. Arafat."

U.S. Seeking Mideast Ideas Of Ex-Aides

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 2 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has asked a group of prominent public figures, most of them former high officials of the government, for ideas on how to advance Middle East negotiations following the recent breakdown of his mediation efforts.

On Monday, Mr. Kissinger held a three-hour session with the group, which includes well-known Democrats and Republicans, participants said. He scheduled a follow-up meeting for tomorrow before his trip to Palm Springs, Calif., to consult with President Ford on the Middle East and Indochina.

According to a participant, the Monday meeting at the State Department was devoted to discussion of concrete ideas that will be elaborated upon tomorrow. Another participant said that the sessions, part of the current "reassessment" of American policy in the Middle East, were aimed at moving the negotiations forward since Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach seems to have collapsed.

Those at Meeting

Those who attended the session Monday included: Dean Rusk, former secretary of state; McGovern, Senate majority leader; Bruce, former House speaker; George Ball, former under secretary of state; C. Douglas Dillon, former Treasury secretary; Cyrus Vance, former deputy defense secretary; George Shultz, former Treasury secretary.

Also, Robert McNamara, former defense secretary; David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank; David Bruce, veteran negotiator now assigned to NATO; Peter Peterson, former commerce secretary; John McCloy, former high commissioner to Germany; William Scranton, former governor of Pennsylvania and Nixon adviser; and W. Averell Harriman, former ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kissinger has met with them on an occasional basis since he took office in September, 1973, and he is known to respect particularly the views of such men as Mr. Rusk and Mr. Ball.

None of the group is known as a Middle East expert, but many have been involved recently in public discussions of Middle East views.

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Yitzhak Rabin

Rabin Wants Direct Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

he saw no reason for offering new proposals.

"I see no reason or action to deviate on what we have offered."

The fact that Egyptian proposals must not be brought about a change in Israeli position.

Mr. Rabin also said his renewed peace overtures, it would be a position that any political would have to be reached bilaterally between each of its Arab neighbors.

On the one hand, Mr. Rabin said, the Arab bloc backed by the United Nations on the other was meaningless, he said.

Because of Soviet support the Arabs, he said, it was an essential first step in convening the Geneva talks between the United States and U.S. policy coordinated as closely as possible.

Fahmy Meets Congress

CAIRO, April 2 (Reuters).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmy told a group of U.S. congressmen today that large arms deliveries to Israel would make it more difficult to achieve a Middle East peace settlement.

Mr. Fahmy said it was a courageous sign that the U.S. was now reassessing Middle East policy.

He also expressed satisfaction at a statement by U.S. Secretary James Schlesinger declaring that the United States would delay any new agreement to ship arms to Israel.

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Pilot's Commentary

Passengers on a U.S. Airline Watch Takeoffs, Landings

By Marvin Miles

ANGELES, April 2.—Air-
passengers are to be given
over the pilot's shoulder
takeoff and landing of
liners.

will see the runway run-
way as the plane accel-
erates and hear the
call out "V-1," the speed
is airborne at 141
r hour.

counts the call "V-2,"
the flight has reached a
"cruise" speed, and can
even if one of the three
on the DC-10 jumbo-jet
at.

part of a new Ameri-
can promotion program
from the company's
e system for showing

feature films, short subjects and
live television broadcasts on 25-
inch screens in the three passen-
ger compartments of each DC-10.
The airline decided to go one
step further and rig the system
so passengers can watch takeoffs
and landings photographed from
a cockpit camera positioned to
show the pilot and the scene out
of the cockpit window.

In addition to the scene on the
screen, announcements between
the flight crew and the airport
tower are keyed into the system
via earphones given each passen-
ger, to provide a total feeling of
departure and arrival operations.

Passengers on a demonstration
flight out of San Francisco Inter-
national Airport were fasci-
nated with the cockpit proce-
dures.

Capt. Frank Nehlig turned on
the cockpit camera as the DC-10
was being towed away from the
boarding gate and the action
continued through engine start-
up, the jettison of pre-flight check
lists and then the accelerating
rush into flight.

On landing, the screens showed
the distant mountainous horizon,
angled at first as the jet banked
through a shallow turn, and then
level as the aircraft glided along
the long descent path and touch-
ed down gently.

Commentary, which was pro-
vided in the demonstration by an
airline technician, is supplied on
separated runs by either the pilot
or the co-pilot.

Some passengers who feared at
first that the cockpit sounds
might be alarming said they
found them reassuring when they
could hear the cockpit-tower
communications and feel the jet-
liner respond to visible pilot con-
trol.

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U.S., Spain Hold Talks on Bases

MADRID, April 2 (AP).—The
United States and Spain began
the fifth round of negotiations
today for continuing American
use of military bases in Spain.

The U.S. roving ambassador,
Robert McCreckley, met privately
with the Spanish negotiator,
Juan José Rovira, last night
ahead of the formal talks, U.S.
officials said. There was no re-
port on what was discussed.

The current round of talks is
expected to end Friday, and so
far neither side has put forth
a firm negotiating position,
sources said. But Spanish condi-
tions for extending the five-year
agreement that expires next Sep-
tember may be stiffer this time,
the sources said.

Draft Registration Changed in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—
Men reaching age 18 during
the rest of 1975 must wait until
next year to register for the
draft, the Selective Service
System announced yesterday.

Young men are still obligated
to register for the draft, after
they reach 18. However, the num-
ber of boards has been reduced
from 2,700 to 600 and the boards
are not meeting as often.

Selective Service director
Byron Peptone said that the
change in registration procedure
is part of an effort to reduce
the cost of maintaining a Selec-
tive Service system in support



FREEDOM TRAIN'S FIRST STOP—Crowds surrounded the U.S. Bicentennial's first major enterprise—a 25-car traveling exhibit of artifacts from American history—after it opened a cross-country tour this week in Delaware, the first state to ratify the Constitution. The train is to visit 80 cities in the next 21 months.

Controversial Move by Courts, Bar Groups

U.S. Law Units May Require Lawyers' 'Refresher' Study

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, April 2
(NYT).—At the urging of some
lawyers and to the outrage of
others, courts and bar associa-
tions are considering a require-
ment that lawyers go back to
school periodically throughout
their careers or give up the
practice of law.

This is part of a program for
improving the quality of legal
services to the public.

The Supreme Court of Minne-
sota is expected to impose a
back-to-school order within a
week, acting at the request last
August of the Minnesota State
Bar Association. The Minnesota
plan, drafted by the bar and re-
vised by the bar and court after
two hearings and numerous
meetings, will require all lawyers
who want to practice in the state
—and all judges in state courts—
to complete 45 hours of course
work every three years in ap-
proved continuing legal educa-
tion plans.

The Supreme Court of Iowa
will meet Friday with Iowa bar
officials for a final review of
similar rules that would require
all members of the state bar to
participate in at least 15 hours
of seminars or workshops each
year. According to the state's
chief justice, Edwin Moore, the
court probably will adopt the
final draft of the rules on
April 5.

50% Cut Set In Its Staff By Ford Fund

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT).—
About 300 employees of the Ford
Foundation are to be laid off by
Sept. 30, 1978, as the nation's
largest foundation proceeds with
plans to cut its programs by 50
percent, to \$100 million a year
in the next three years.

In addition to the layoffs, which
have already begun, McGeorge
Bundy, the foundation president,
asserted that he is considering
the possibility of renting out of-
office space in the organization's
11-story headquarters on East
43d Street.

Proportional Layoffs
Mr. Bundy said that the staff
cutbacks would be "roughly pro-
portional" to the program reduc-
tions that are planned to cut an-
nual giving by half from about
\$200 million.

Behind the twin measures are
investment losses that the fund's
annual report, released Sunday,
attributed to "extraordinary bad
financial weather." According to
the report, the foundation's as-
sets shrank 45 per cent from
\$3.065 billion at the end of the
previous fiscal year to \$1.689 bil-
lion Sept. 30. Since then, there
has been a 24-per-cent recovery
to \$2.1 billion—still almost \$1 bil-
lion below the 1973 value.

In discussing layoffs, Mr. Bun-
dy said that the foundation ex-
pected to achieve a payroll of
"somewhat under \$50," by the
end of the 1978 fiscal year, a
reduction of more than 300 from
the 638 staff members—306 pro-
fessionals and 330 secretarial and
other support personnel—who
worked for the foundation here
and overseas last year. The
number is now down to 550. Mr.
Bundy stressed that efforts are
being made to retain women and
minority staffers. But he also
said consideration would be given
to service and qualifications.

The annual report said that the
foundation had also adopted a
policy in which "opportunities for
minorities and women are con-
sidered among other factors in
deciding upon grants."

Describing decisions on priori-
ties under the new retrenchment,
Mr. Bundy said particular at-
tention would go to keeping up
work on food and population, in
the international field.
Efforts to promote equal op-
portunity for minority groups
and the disadvantaged are to be
"the leading moral imperative
of our domestic programs," he
said.

The report said the largest
program being ended was in pub-
lic broadcasting, with a "seminal
grant" of \$40 million. An-
other major program, that of
grants to selected black colleges,
is to be completed in 1977.

Rockefeller Funds
NEW YORK, April 2 (AP).—
In an expansion of its support
for scholarship in the humani-
ties, the Rockefeller Foundation
has announced the granting of 34
fellowships in a new program to
explore the values of contem-
porary society. The Rockefeller
Foundation said \$600,000 would
be used to support the new pro-
gram. Grants will go to 35 fellows
working on 34 projects.

Some Olympic Flights

ATHENS, April 2 (Reuters).—
Greece's Olympic Airways,
grounded for five days by a
technicians' strike, will resume
some European flights tomorrow,
with pre-flight checks made by
non-union personnel, a spokes-
man said.

either considering or working on
back-to-school projects. And in
a number of others, such as New
Jersey, bar groups have debated
the question.

"It's definitely a movement,"
said Joel Henning, staff director
of the American Bar Associa-
tion's Division of Professional
Education. "I would think a
number of states are going to
adopt mandatory continuing educa-
tion."

There are various reasons for
the trend, ranging from the
growth of consumerism to the
concern in some states that if
the courts do not act to regulate
lawyers the legislatures will.

Mandatory continuing educa-
tion requirements in other pro-
fessions, or specialties of profes-
sions, have been adopted by a
few states or professional asso-
ciations, such as medical socie-
ties.

Basically, though, there is one

main reason for the movement
in the legal profession: Law is
complex and changing rapidly,
and while some lawyers keep up
with the changes and maintain
their skills, others do not. Tra-
ditionally, the only test of a
lawyer's competence comes at
the beginning of his or her
career in the bar examination.
"You're getting a ticket, and
you're still working on the same
ticket 30 or 39 or 40 years later,"
said Roger Broshman, president
of the Minnesota State Bar As-
sociation. "It doesn't matter if
you sit in Winona and never look
at a book."

Whether the back-to-school re-
quirement will weed out incom-
petents is a matter of dispute.
No one appears to believe that
the rules now being adopted,
with their 15-hour-a-year require-
ment, will solve the problem. The
proponents, though, see the new
rules as a starting point.

Obituaries

W. Walton Butterworth, 71, A U.S. Diplomat for 40 Years

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT).—
W. Walton Butterworth, 71,
whose 40-year diplomatic career
included service as an assistant
secretary of state and ambas-
sadorships in Sweden and Cana-
da, died here Monday.

Mr. Butterworth entered the
Foreign Service in 1938 and was
posted to Singapore as vice-con-
sul until 1931. After a brief
tour of duty in the State De-
partment, he went first to Cana-
da and then to London, where,
among other things, he worked
on trade policy in relation to
the Lend-Lease program. He was
then shifted to Lisbon and
Madrid, where he was first sec-
retary of the embassies and head-
ed the U.S. Commercial Co., a
government concern engaged in
preemptive purchases of strategic
materials.

Served With Marshall

He went to China in 1946 to
serve with Gen. George C. Mar-
shall's mission, which was at-
tempting to bring the Chinese
Communists and Nationalists to-
gether.

After a year as assistant sec-
retary of state, Mr. Butterworth
became ambassador to Sweden for
three years. He was then
in London as minister before
embarking on a six-year task of
representing the United States
in dealings with the European
Economic Communities.

In late 1962, he was appointed
ambassador to Canada, a post
he held until his retirement in
1968.

Poppy Cannon White

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT).—
Poppy Cannon White, 69, a
widely known authority on food,
who was the widow of Walter
White, the long-time secretary
of the National Association for
the Advancement of Colored
People, died yesterday in a
plunge from a window of her
23d-floor apartment.

Lilly Condenthove-Kalergi

GENEVA, April 2 (AP).—The
death was announced here Mon-
day night of Countess Lilly
Condenthove-Kalergi, 84, who in
1911 became the second woman
in the world to obtain a pilot's
license.

Earl Brydges

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT).—
Earl Brydges, 89, a former State
Senate Republican leader, died
Sunday of cancer at a hospital
in Levittown, N.Y. He retired as
Senate majority leader in 1972.

Gertrude Niesen

GLENDALF, Calif., April 2
(NYT).—Gertrude Niesen, 83, a
popular Broadway and Holly-
wood singer of the 1930s and
early 1940s, died last week.

Niesen appeared in "The
Ziegfeld Follies of 1936," in sup-
port of Fannie Brice and Bob
Hope, "Good News," "Follow the
Girls" and "The Vagabond King."
Her films included "Start

Despite Enrollment Increase

College Programs to Recruit Blacks Said to Falter in U.S.

By Paul Delaney

CHICAGO, April 2 (NYT).—
A major commitment to increase
the presence of blacks on the
nation's college campuses, made
during the civil-rights crusades of
the 1960s, appears to have ended.

"The commitment is gone; it's
not there anymore; it's all over,"
remarked Lawrence Barclay, mi-
nority affairs officer for the
College Entrance Examination
Board in New York.

"We're witnessing a return to
pre-1960s days when only those
blacks who could afford it or
those with the best grades went
to college, a return to elitism,"
he said.

Black enrollment has been going
down for the last two years as
efforts to recruit more blacks,
and programs to help them once
they are enrolled, are being cut
back or scuttled at many colleges
and universities.

Some Fears

"Blacks fear that action by col-
leges, the U.S. government and
other sources of financial aid,
along with a general negative
attitude throughout the country
about the plight of blacks, is
making their access to higher
education more difficult, especial-
ly for poor blacks."

With aggressive recruiting by
white colleges, black enrollment
began to rise dramatically in the
1960s, according to Alexander
Asin, professor of higher educa-
tion at the University of Cali-
fornia at Los Angeles. Blacks
made up 5.7 per cent of total
enrollment in 1968. The figure
rose to 6.3 per cent in 1971 and
peaked the following year at
6.7 per cent.

There is some controversy over
whether the subsequent decline
has been reversed. A survey last
October by the Bureau of the
Census found that black enroll-
ment rose from 684,000 in 1973-74
to 704,000 at the beginning of this
school year. But the report was
discounted by some blacks who
regard census figures as inflated.

They said that if there had been
such an increase it was probably
due to more blacks going to
academically inferior community
colleges, as well as being admitted
to predominantly white Southern
schools that have admitted blacks
only during the last decade.
Schools in the South have main-
tained a consistent increase in
black enrollment during the last
few years.

Two Examples

Ten years ago, Vassar College
had "not more than a handful"
of black students. This year,
there are 145, 15 fewer than last
year. Black enrollment at UCLA
was 7.2 per cent of the total in
1971; this year it is down to
6.1 per cent.

Some schools are trying to
counter the trend, but black
educators anticipate an even more

drastic decline next year as a
result of the recession and a shift
of recruiting emphasis from poor
blacks to more middle-class stu-
dents.

The educators pointed to the
following as indications of in-
creasing disinterest and continued
decline in black enrollment:

• As institutions feel the in-
creased money crunch, they are
inclined to reduce their financial
aid programs for minorities.

• Moreover, inflation eats into the
value of aid dollars.

• Other minorities—Spanish-
Americans, Indians and women
at the graduate-school level—are
now competing with blacks for
the aid dollar.

• Many institutions are cutting
back or dropping special services,
such as psychological and social
counseling, designed to help keep
black students in school.

• Officials of some institutions
and funding sources feel that
their commitment has been kept,
and nothing more remains to be
done.

• Some blacks feel there is dis-
satisfaction among some whites
over the caliber of black students
from ghettos, prompting colleges
to seek "better" black high school
graduates.

Head of Anarchist Recovered in Paris

PARIS, April 2 (Reuters).—The
preserved head of guillotined
19th-century anarchist Ravachol,
which disappeared from a hospital
laboratory three days ago, was
found today on the steps of the
Pantheon, where France's most
prominent figures are buried,
police said.

A note attached to a jar con-
taining the head said: "I am
Ravachol and my place is at the
Pantheon, not at Salpêtrière
Hospital." Ravachol, whose real
name was François-Claudius
Koenigstein, was executed in 1892.

TIME

THE FALL OF DAMANG
Eyewitness Account

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Mayor Richard Daley and his wife, Eleanor, at victory celebration.

Landslide Gives Daley 6th Chicago Term

CHICAGO, April 2 (UPI).—Richard Daley, considered one of the big-city bosses, won 29 years of rule yesterday in a landslide giving him his sixth term.

His biggest landslide of his career, 72, and his campaign tally—added by a 47.7-voter turnout, the lowest mayoral race in Chicago—overwhelmed John Hoel, last incumbent Republican in Chicago. The pulling support from all the city, coasted to victory nearly 78 per cent of the vote.

all but 50 of the city's precincts reporting. Mr. Hoel had 536,413 votes. Mr.

Hoelien had 136,874 and Willie May Ried, the candidate of the Socialist Workers party, had 16,748.

Despite Stroke

Mr. Daley's victory was gained despite a stroke he suffered last summer, federal prosecution of some of his closest associates, allegations that he used influence to advance the fortunes of his son and charges that the Chicago police had been spying on his political foes—including Mr. Hoelien.

The only surprises occurred in runoff elections for eight aldermen. Democrats were expected to retain all 14 City Council seats, with Daley men keeping

47. But a lone Republican-endorsed candidate emerged victorious in one ward and an independent Democrat upset Mr. Daley's Democrat in another ward.

With tears in his eyes, Mr. Daley appeared before his supporters at a Chicago hotel last night to accept the victory and was greeted by the music of "Chicago" and a four-minute ovation.

"I pledge to you, the men and women in this room, as I did the first time I assumed the office of mayor, with the help of God, to make Chicago a better city for you, your children and your grandchildren." Mr. Daley told the crowd of 3,000.

Vietnam Tragedy

The astonishing collapse of the South Vietnamese Army proceeds apace. Much less from battle than from panic and fear, whole divisions are evaporating, leaving behind mountains of their supplies and abandoning the citizens they had sworn to defend. Large cities are being overtaken first by demoralization and chaos and then, only then, by North Vietnamese troops. In Saigon, the relevant question is whether the city will fall from political rot before the Communists attack in force.

Is there any leadership left in Saigon to check the disintegration? President Thieu is apparently paralyzed and unprepared to rally either soldiers or citizens. His non-Communist opponents are criticizing him more vigorously daily. The Communist-backed Provisional Revolutionary Government has offered to negotiate if President Thieu is overthrown. But no alternate leadership has formed. Talk of a third force, one that would take a position between the Thieu government and the Communists and arrange a cease-fire and a reconciliation, remains unreal. The example of Cambodia, where President Lon Nol has now departed without evoking any visible political softening from the other side, is hardly encouraging.

Meanwhile, Hanoi and the Viet Cong are showing a surprising readiness to take control over the huge numbers of additional civilians now behind their lines. Far from pushing the burden of civilian care and administration ahead of them, they are urging the people to stay and they are shooting at ships of the international rescue flotilla, driving them out to sea. The North Vietnamese forces have been neither hurt nor hindered by battle, though their supply lines are lengthening and they are approaching heartland territory not far from Saigon. There is almost no international pressure on Hanoi to stay its hand, one notes. In part this is because President Thieu had forfeited much of his chance to appeal for North

Vietnamese observance of the military sections of the Paris accords by his own earlier neglect of their political sections.

It seems superfluous at this point to consider what the United States might do. President Ford, in California the other day, quite literally fled from comment: He broke playfully into a jog to escape reporters trying to question him on Vietnam. Certainly there is nothing Washington can do to infuse will into a Saigon government so painfully lacking in that quality. There can be no question about renewed American military participation, and the military aid question has been thoroughly overtaken by the collapse of Saigon's forces in the field. All that is left for America to do until the situation stabilizes is to relieve the distress of civilian refugees by whatever possible means, and to prepare evacuation plans to ensure that the 5,000 or so Americans in Vietnam will not be trapped either in a North Vietnamese offensive or, perhaps more likely, a South Vietnamese backlash.

Beyond that, the administration ought to be weighing very carefully how it wants to address the Vietnam issue from here on in. Specifically, it should be considering how to minimize the poison that Saigon's fall could quite easily inject, or inject deeper, into the American body politic. For exactly this reason, it is vital that the President and his principal aides at the State and Defense Departments stop treating the issue in a partisan context, as they are when they blame congressional reservations on aid for a disaster that South Vietnam has so plainly and so largely brought upon itself. An administration that pretends to be seeking bipartisan support for its foreign policy is scarcely likely to get it by trying to blame a Democratic Congress for a Vietnamese tragedy that is in large part the result of bad judgment by presidents, cabinet officials and politicians of both parties over a span of 20 years or more.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Role of the CIA

When the Central Intelligence Agency was caught in the web of Watergate, a thorough scrutiny of its past and definition of its future mandate became inevitable and essential. Fragmentary disclosures concerning the agency's involvement in highly dubious enterprises abroad and illegal activities in the United States have raised questions about the very nature of a secret intelligence apparatus in a free society.

Until those questions are satisfactorily answered by the separate inquiries now being conducted by the Rockefeller panel and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, the CIA's effectiveness will remain in jeopardy. Necessary reforms are endangered both by those who believe that any look behind the agency's veil of secrecy is a threat to national security and by those who would simply abolish all covert intelligence. Both approaches seem to us to be incompatible with the nation's safety.

It is relatively easy to define certain activities as intolerable under any circumstances. Whenever the CIA engaged in surveillance or infiltration of domestic dissident movements and other acts of domestic political counter-intelligence, it violated its own founding statute and undermined the U.S. Constitution. Similarly inexcusable would be any alleged CIA involvement in political assassination plots abroad. No real or imagined American interests could ever condone participation or complicity in such acts of international lawlessness by any agency that represented a nation dedicated to government under law.

While unequivocal agreement on such basic issues is essential, it would be naive to downgrade the importance of an effective intelligence agency. To deprive a major world power of up-to-date information concerning

its potential adversaries would increase rather than diminish the risk of international instability and conflict. The United States cannot afford to walk blindly through a world divided by clashing interests, aspirations and suspicions.

While it is undoubtedly true that most intelligence of genuine value comes from overt information-gathering activities—except for code-breaking, which is not conducted by the CIA anyway—there still is a place for secret intelligence collection. There may even be a place for some forms of secret intelligence operation, though this is at best a gray area that ought to be subject to far stricter controls than has heretofore been the case.

But when the interpretation of intelligence and the execution of operations merge into determination of political policy—there is the point at which the line has been crossed and the powers and authority of the intelligence organization must be summarily curbed. It is essential that there be no opportunity for delegation of political decision-making power either to the CIA or to the Pentagon, as was evidently the case in the Bay of Pigs debacle. Under such conditions, an intelligence agency ceases to be the eyes and ears of the nation's foreign policy shapers and assumes instead an operational policy-making momentum of its own.

Such a course is highly dangerous and in fact incompatible with a free society. The deeper purpose of the present inquiries therefore must not be to destroy the appropriate role of the CIA, but to ensure that the secret intelligence organization is brought into thorough subservience to American law and principle both at home and abroad.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cyprus: Perils of Delay

The death of a Canadian officer in the UN peace force during gun battles between Greek and Turkish Cypriots is a sad reminder of the perils attending the delay of negotiations on the island's future. It has been three weeks since the Security Council requested a resumption and intensification of talks between the two Cyprus communities under the "personal auspices" of Secretary-General Waldheim.

Mr. Waldheim has been unable to convene the talks because the Turkish Cypriots, determined to minimize the UN role, have balked at meeting either at the New York headquarters—the recommendation of the Security Council—or at the European UN offices in Geneva. UN officials remain confident that an agreement will soon be reached on site and resumption date: but any delay risks more incidents such as the fatal one this week—the most serious breach of the truce since the termination of hostilities last summer.

It might be easier to restart serious negotiations if Turkey, which must approve every action of the Turkish Cypriots, had a stable government. One may hope—without too much conviction—that the formation of a four-party conservative coalition under former Premier Suleyman Demirel has finally ended the country's six-month political crisis.

Mr. Demirel must depend on the support of independents in order to command a parliamentary majority; and his government will be vigorously opposed by the left-of-center Republican People's party of former Premier Bulent Ecevit, by far the largest in the National Assembly. In the circumstances, even if Mr. Demirel genuinely desires a reasonable settlement on Cyprus and resolution of Turkey's other differences with Greece, his mandate for negotiations is likely to be sharply limited.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 3, 1900

PARIS—The reports about an impending clash between Russia and Japan over a Korean harbor are of the same character as those which have been set afloat from time to time for the past year or so, to the effect that these two powers were on the brink of war. No doubt both of them would like a harbor in Korea, but from there to say that a war between them is imminent is a gross

Fifty Years Ago

April 3, 1925

NEW YORK—Eugene O'Neill, the American playwright, has inherited \$75,000 from the will of his late brother, James O'Neill Jr., a New York businessman. His father, James O'Neill, had left the estate to James Jr. over a year ago, stating that his youngest son, Eugene, did not need the money because of the success of his plays, which had made him wealthy and financially independent.



The Glitter of Soviet Gold

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Kremlin's gold hoard, now estimated by the CIA at about 2,000 tons, is beginning to play a major role in East-West politics. Together with the higher prices the Soviet Union is now getting for its oil, the Soviet sales of gold and other products may make Moscow less vulnerable to pressures for political concessions. A detailed CIA study concludes that Soviet hard currency earnings will continue to grow at a high rate until 1980. The study's implied conclusions are at odds with the view prevailing generally within the administration, whose policy has been based on the assumption that the Soviet Union badly needs U.S. credits in order to buy U.S. goods. The CIA study finds that Russia's foreign earnings should enable it to increase imports by 20 percent a year up to 1980 even without the major foreign credits for which the Kremlin has been pressing so hard. Why, then, is the Kremlin still so anxious to get the credits and to put itself in what seems to be a position of dependence on the West?

The question is being asked even by the Kremlin's critics in the Soviet Union. "Some comrades have doubts," says a Moscow broadcaster and some "even protest" about the Kremlin's foreign trade deals. "The capitalist octopus," they say, "is beginning to attach itself to the socialist system." They object, in particular, to the foreign credits on the grounds that "a profit is made only by those who extend the credit," that is, the foreign banks to which the Soviet Union has to pay interest.

The Answer

The answer, given on Moscow television by Yuri Zhukov, Pravda's chief political commentator, is that a pair of foreign gloves or shoes can be bought for cash easily enough, but in buying whole plants costing billions of rubles, credits are "normal and completely natural."

Now that Moscow wants credits, the Soviet commentators who argued in the past that capitalist credits are intended to enslave foreign borrowers are having to eat their words—which is also normal and completely natural. There would be no dependence on the West, Zhukov argues, because the plants built with Western credits would be "entirely Soviet," and "capitalists are not allowed to participate in their management." The foreign banks being opened in the Soviet Union, he adds, won't be business with Soviet citizens and will not invest in Soviet industry. They will act only as intermediaries between foreign and Soviet firms, make market-research studies, "and that is all."

One reason why Moscow wants credits emerges from the CIA study. For Moscow, it is a better business proposition to get credits, rather than to sell now the Soviet commodities whose price is increasing all the time. "As long as Western governments continue to offer long-term credits at interest rates below the expected world long-term inflation rates," the CIA study says, "Moscow will probably opt for credits, at the same time reducing exports of gold and goods whose real worth is expected to increase over time." The reader is left with the conclusion that, in the absence of big credits, the Soviet Union will have to disgorge

much of its gold, and particularly the oil and gas which the West needs and which Moscow might otherwise tend to keep back.

Not First Time

This is not the CIA's first excursion into the politics of Soviet gold. More than 10 years ago it released its closely guarded estimates of Soviet production and reserves in order to show, it was widely suspected, that the West should not heed the Soviet call for credits, because the Kremlin had enough gold for the purchases it needed. This time the motive might seem equally simple, but any such conclusion is belied by the fact that the CIA study has been made available by the bureau of East-West trade in the Department of Commerce, which presented it for discussion to a meeting of experts from the government and outside.

The Department of Commerce is very much in favor of large credits to the Soviet Union. So is Henry Kissinger, and the U.S. business community, although both are inhibited by the congressional restrictions chiefly associated with Sen. Henry Jackson. The CIA's 30-page document could be used by both sides to support their arguments. With its bigger export earnings the Soviet Union will be able to import much more from the West, as the CIA study shows—but it may direct its trade to countries which give it the best credit terms, the Europeans are now doing, and buy in the United States only what it cannot get elsewhere.

This is the argument being used by the powerful U.S. lobby which wants the Soviet trade, and Moscow is helping it by dropping considerable hints about the Europeans' eagerness to outdo the United States in providing favorable trade terms. But some of the things which Moscow wants most can be obtained only in the United States. For instance, to unlock the vast reserves of Siberian oil and gas, without which the Kremlin's great development plans would suffer a serious setback, the Soviet Union needs the technology now being developed for the new oil fields in Alaska's North Slope.

Food for Thought

U.S. technology in this, and in other similarly important key industrial areas, such as computers, is years ahead of any other country. The Russians also concede that they have more to learn from the U.S. agriculture in technical and managerial terms, as well as in terms of the large scale in which they like to work, than from the smaller European countries.

They will make such purchases only if they get the credits, says the trade lobby. No, say their

opponents, Moscow can use the hard currency earned from its oil and gold sales, coal and diamonds, wood and chemicals. The detailed figures provided in the CIA study will certainly be challenged, but in releasing them the CIA is providing food for thought, a factual base for expert argument and for political debate.

The CIA should do much more of this, in a variety of fields. Its analytical expertise and the vast store of knowledge accumulated in its files could do far more good if they are publicly disseminated than if they are kept hidden in its vaults. They might even begin to give the CIA the new image it so badly needs—provided that it also sheds some of the activities that made up its old image.

Kissinger has astonished both his best friends and his critics by his melancholy analysis of this unfortunate coincidence of events. He has been talking privately about his recent disappointments as if this were a problem of 1914, with misunderstanding leading to misjudgments, and maybe to confrontations between the major powers.

The feeling in the embassies here, if we hear it right, is that this may be a Kissinger disappointment, and obviously a serious problem in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, and South-east Asia, but not a world crisis.

Europe and Japan, the foundations of American strategic policy, are finally unhappy that we are finally facing the real realities of power in Vietnam. They always knew, as Kissinger did,

that once American troops pulled out of there, they would tell: China and Russia would be much closer to the field than the United States would produce the arms, and the spirit, to win the

But the collapse at Hanoi is not to be compared to loss of Czechoslovakia and eastern Europe, to the struggle for the freedom of Berlin, or battle in the 1950s for East and West Germany. Kissinger's failure to comprehend his own history, actually, there is no "apogee" of American foreign policy here. This was only a phrase to scare the Israeli cabinet.

After all the talk about pending domestic and foreign policy crises, the Congress off on vacation, and the president went to Palm Springs, Calif., and worked on his backswing, leaving all the alpine predictions about world to the reporters and trial writers.

Paradoxical There is something funny paradoxical about all this. It is the most optimistic nations, but somehow it is ways loved pessimistic nations. Even its most heroic drummer of the coming A can age, Walt Whitman, his dubious moments, and wrote following over 100 years ago.

"Never was there, perhaps more hollowed at heart at present, and here in United States. Genuine seems to have left us. The deriding principles of the are not believed in. In an atmosphere of hypn

throughout. The men b not in the women, nor women in the men. The cities' reek with robbery scandalous."

In other words, it is a "of woe." As a New York Times magazine says, with it as Whitman discovered, it is not really quite as it seems.

The Middle East is not to war just because Henry d make it last time. The n of the United States, China the Soviet Union is not goi get worse because of Saigo may even get better—and tugal, Italy, Cyprus and n and not going to delecting

of the Atlantic Alliance relations between Washi and Moscow.

Ford's Mideast Reassessment

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — President Ford's "reassessment" of Mideast policy, coinciding with the most recent U.S.-Israeli relationship ever, has produced one hard result: a holdup of final approval for arming Israel with two advanced U.S. weapons systems.

Negotiations for delivery of the 170-mile-range Lance missile with conventional warhead and the F-15 fighter aircraft, both avidly sought by Israel, have been suspended. That is by no means proof that Mr. Ford has decided to use the weapons lever to force concessions from Israel.

To the contrary, reassessment at the highest levels here will reach no final conclusions prior to completion later next week.

Yet, the holdup of the two weapons systems is certain to raise apprehensions in Israel, considering this backdrop of abrasive events surrounding and following the breakdown of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Israeli-Egyptian mediation.

Item: U.S. anger over release by Israel of two maps purporting to show the difference between Israeli and Egyptian offers for a Sinai withdrawal. U.S. officials told us Kissinger and his negotiating team never did receive a map or a line of any kind from Israel. The maps released by the Israelis, they say, could not reflect precise lines because the Israelis refused to draw precise lines.

Item: The Israeli charge, reported last week, that Mr. Ford's letter to Premier Yitzhak Rabin "boomeranged" and hardened the Israeli position. One official who has worked closely for years with Israel called it "a lie." The letter could not have affected the talks, he said, because it wasn't sent until after Rabin turned down the last Egyptian plan (even though the formal Israeli Cabinet approval of the rejection came a few hours later).

Item: Israel's insistence on formal Egyptian "nonbelligerence" as the price for yielding strategic Sinai passes and oil fields, despite highly persuasive Israeli statements to the United States before the latest round of talks that this would not be a sticking point.

While such distrust and anger were being sown between the Israeli and U.S. governments, a special Israeli military training

A Call for Perspective Dangers of Pessimism

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—You can hardly pick up a paper or magazine these days without being told that the American economy is staggering, the Western world is declining, and that the leadership drift of the free nations is toward division, disruption, recession, and maybe even war.

Newsweek's cover proclaims this week "A World of Woes," and portrays a helpless Henry Kissinger bound down like Gulliver in Lilliput, "bedeviled by foreign crises on all sides." Likewise, Time magazine features: "America and the world: A moment of danger." And adds: "Once again, an agonizing reappraisal."

It is easy to understand all this gloom. Within the span of a few days, the shaky political and military structure of South Vietnam has collapsed in the north; Henry Kissinger's latest peace mission to the Middle East has failed; one of the moderate and powerful figures in the Arab world, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has been murdered, and Europe, torn by inflation and unemployment, has found its Mediterranean flank from Portugal to Italy, Greece and Turkey, in political disarray.

Another View

And yet, had as all these events are, they are not perceived by the most experienced diplomats in Washington in quite such dramatic or pessimistic terms. In fact, many thoughtful ambassadors here feel that the disintegration of Gen. Thieu's authority north of the Saigon perimeter, the failure of Kissinger to get the squabbling Israelis and Arabs together, and the swing from the authoritarian right to the authoritarian left in Portugal were not surprising but almost inevitable.

What has surprised the old diplomatic pros around here is that President Ford and the secretary of state, who usually make things look better than they are, have lately been twisting a few tactical reverses into a strategic disaster, and making things appear even worse than they really are.

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"Never was there, perhaps more hollowed at heart at present, and here in United States. Genuine seems to have left us. The deriding principles of the are not believed in. In an atmosphere of hypn

throughout. The men b not in the women, nor women in the men. The cities' reek with robbery scandalous."

In other words, it is a "of woe." As a New York Times magazine says, with it as Whitman discovered, it is not really quite as it seems.

The Middle East is not to war just because Henry d make it last time. The n of the United States, China the Soviet Union is not goi get worse because of Saigo may even get better—and tugal, Italy, Cyprus and n and not going to delecting

of the Atlantic Alliance relations between Washi and Moscow.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters that better chances of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but prefer will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

captured Arab territories, as Arab-Israeli peace.

In his long session with panel, Kissinger and Under Secretary Joseph Sisco delivered an emotional, step-by-step of the President's call mediation plan. Kissinger's out very little prospect of breakthrough in the next, avoidable move—reconvening Geneva conference where I

negotiations have plenty of mandate of the United States be in the pit with surro Arab states and the Soviet U

Although those present that Kissinger did not blur real for the breakdown of Sinai talks, high officials in the State Department and Kissinger have plenty to a private, all of highly w

ing the negotiations and their collapse. Against that of anger and despair—the tip of the weapons for Israel on significance.

So pervasive is the President's reappraisal, that Kissinger announced a blue-ribbon panel of elder statesmen and former high officials for a private review Monday at the State Department.

Among the dozen present were former Secretary of State Dean Rusk; former Under Secretary George Ball (who has differed fundamentally with Kissinger's settlement formula) and former Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon. All have tried in the past, always unsuccessfully, to negotiate Israeli withdrawal from

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EEC Official Says France Violates Pact

Italy Asked Ruling in Wine Embargo

BRUSSELS, April 2 (AP)—France has violated the European Economic Community treaty by temporarily banning wine imports from Italy, a spokesman for EEC agriculture Commissioner Pierre Armand said today.

Italy has asked the EEC Commission to bring the matter before a European Court of Justice.

Mr. Armand said the commission has three months to submit a reasoned opinion to the court. He added, however, that action from the court can be speeded.

In 1969, when West Germany imposed a tax on imports of wine products from other Community countries, the court had within a week to make a decision. West Germany removed it, the same effect was obtained by a joint decision of the member governments.

Something of the same sort will take place now, if the commission decides to bring the matter before the court quickly.

Meeting April 15

Invitations have gone out for meeting of agriculture ministers of the nine EEC member countries, a session set for Luxembourg on April 15.

The issue is considered important in the Common Market, free trade among member countries is a basic principle. The French measure was first presented as an action by the government, not by the French parliament.

The commission spokesman said at Christian Bonnet, the French agriculture minister, called Mr. Armand yesterday and told him at he gave government approval to the measure. This, the spokesman said, made it clear that a violation of the treaty had occurred and that something must be done quickly to remove the violation.

The French government is under heavy pressure from French wine producers, who have lost sales in two southern European countries in an effort to get a ban on imports. Four Italian wine makers, prevented from entering French ports, had to return home. The French complain that they are being undercut by lower Italian prices.

U.K.'s Fishermen Extend Blockade to Ulster Ports

LONDON, April 2 (Reuters)—British fishermen protesting fish ports today extended their blockade of ports to Northern Ireland, bottling up Belfast harbor with 30 inshore boats.

But in England and Scotland, authorities were seeking court injunctions to lift the blockade at one of the 50 ports affected, fishermen at ports on the River Mersey, in northeastern England, did at three ports on England's northeast coast called off their boats rather than wait for injunctions to be issued.

And 100 skippers met today called off their blockade in northern England of the Channel port of Newhaven, allowing cross-channel ferries to resume service. They acted after hearing that fisheries Ministry officials had agreed to meet with them.

Yearly 10,000 fishermen in more than 1,200 boats are taking part in the blockade, launched today morning. The protest is a biggest ever made by British fishermen.

Apart from a ban on cheap frozen fish imports, mainly from Spain, Norway and Poland, they are seeking renegotiation of the European Economic Community's fisheries policy and an extension of British fishing grounds from 50 miles.

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Russian Communists Grow to 15,295,000

MOSCOW, April 2 (Reuters)—The Soviet Communist party, one of the world's largest, has grown in the past 2 1/2 years by 1 million to 15,295,000, a party journal revealed.

The publication Kommunist said the increase was established by a nationwide exchange party cards ending earlier this year. The new members were mostly workers. Greater attention was also being paid to attracting women and young people, it said.

British Chemical Firm Defends Smoking Tests Forced on Dogs

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Animal lovers failed today to stop Britain's biggest corporation from using dogs as chain smokers to test a tobacco substitute.

The attempt was made by 20 stockholders attending the annual meeting of Imperial Chemical Industries, which is testing a substance called Newsmoking Material. The experiments are aimed at establishing whether the cellulose-based substitute is less prone than tobacco to causing diseases such as cancer.

The ICI chairman, Sir Jack Callard, strongly defended the corporation's research and said there was no alternative to using animals.

Sir Jack's claim—that the 48 smoking beagles, a breed chosen for their docility, suffered no cruelty—was met by cries of "rubbish."

The Sunday People, a popular newspaper, said the beagles "are trussed in fabric slings like straitjackets" and their heads restrained in an apparatus resembling the medieval stocks while smoke is fed to them through masks, valves and tubes.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged that the tests had no scientific value and caused only unnecessary suffering to the dogs.

Outside the hotel where the meeting was held, 15 animal lovers headed by comedian Spike Milligan paraded with placards calling for an end to the experiments.



CAUGHT NAPPING AGAIN—Japanese Premier Takeo Miki is nudged by aides during debate in Diet. It was the second snooze recorded this year (IHT, Jan. 27).

Service Called Antiquated, Inefficient

S. Africa to Replace Erratic Phone System

By Tom Lambert

JOHANNESBURG, April 2.—Author James Michener once described South Africa's telephone system as "one of the most incompetent in the world," probably one of the most things said about it.

The antiquated system has been called erratic, infuriating, overloaded, undermanned and downright inefficient. A storm can knock out service for thousands of phones for several days.

But all this is due to change. Communications Minister Marais Viljoen announced in Parliament recently that South Africa will be getting a new telephone system.

West German-designed and using the latest electronic refinements, the new system will be put into operation during the

next 10 years, he said. The new system and interim improvements on the system to be replaced will cost about \$3 billion, he said.

Little Enthusiasm
Mr. Viljoen's announcement was received without much enthusiasm by the 96,000 South Africans who have been waiting for a year or more for telephones.

Nor was the announcement received with much enthusiasm by the estimated 2 million South Africans who have telephones in their homes and offices. A decade is a long time to wait.

In the parliamentary debate on Mr. Viljoen's announcement and the postal budget, a lawmaker said of the country's telephone system:

"The housewife battles to phone the butcher and, by the time she gets through, she has the liquor store. By that time, she probably needs the liquor store after all her trouble trying to get the butcher."

A Mystery

A mystery about rich, technologically advanced South Africa is why it has not done something sooner about its telephone system.

A reason given is the cost and work entailed in installing a new system. Another seems to be the Postal Service's unwillingness to admit that it made a mistake about 15 years ago in choosing a dilapidated, electro-mechanical system.

The Johannesburg Star has published a critique of the present system by a group of foreign telephone technicians who condemned everything from the system's equipment to its maintenance. They said some telephone-line breakages were due to "cable creep" resulting from overhead vehicular traffic vibrations. The vibrations cause underground telephone-line conduits to shift and snap.

Postal Reply

In reply, a Postal Service spokesman denounced the technicians as incompetent. He said: "We do not have cable creep," and added that "if it exists, it will be only in minute proportions."

What the system definitely has are puzzling directories and

Brandt Urges Understanding of U.S. 'Insecurity'

BONN, April 2 (UPI)—Former Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that Europeans should not underestimate the current feeling of "insecurity" in the United States.

Europeans, Mr. Brandt said, "must stand by their great ally." He has just completed a visit to the United States, Mexico and Venezuela.

Mr. Brandt, who met President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during the visit, said: "Unlike on my many previous visits to the United States, this time I got the impression of a feeling of insecurity."

"My advice: Do not underestimate this feeling," Mr. Brandt said.

The United States is going through a "painful self-examination" of its role in the world, Mr. Brandt said. Europeans, he said, "should not see this as a weakening. We should not abandon them or get distrustful. Don't make comparisons between [the U.S. role in] southeast Asia and Europe."

Two Train Robbers Released in Britain

LONDON, April 2 (UPI)—Two members of the gang that committed Britain's Great Train Robbery in 1963 were released on parole today after serving nearly nine years of their terms.

The Home Office ordered the release of James White, 55, who had been sentenced to 18 years in prison, and Roy (Buster) Edwards, 44, who received a 9-year sentence.

Eight of the 12-man gang are still in jail.

Southern Africa 'Paradox'

Black Leader Says Vorster May Chair Rhodesian Talks

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 2 (UPI)—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of Rhodesia's black nationalist movement, said yesterday that it was "not out of the question" that South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster might serve as chairman of the forthcoming constitutional conference on Rhodesia.

In an interview at his office here, the bishop had high praise for Mr. Vorster and his efforts to help bring about a settlement of the Rhodesian conflict.

He called Mr. Vorster's influence on Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith "very important" and said South Africa was the "real source of power" behind the white minority government here.

"We wasted our time shouting Britain, Britain, Britain, we wasted our time," said the bishop, referring to calls upon that country to pressure the Smith government into reaching an agreement with black leaders.

The white community of



John Vorster

Rhodesia, a former British colony, declared its unilateral independence from Great Britain in 1965, an action neither the former colonial power nor the United Nations has accepted.

Since last fall, South Africa has been stepping up its pressure on the Smith government to accept black majority rule in the name of détente in southern Africa. It has pulled back its more than 2,000 police troops from front-line positions along Rhodesia's guerrilla-infested border areas, and unconfirmed reports say that it has even begun withdrawing some of them.

Rhodesian businessmen are complaining openly about decreasing help from South Africa for their evasion of economic sanctions imposed by the UN in 1966. South Africa has served as a main corridor for Rhodesian exports and imports.

Bishop Muzorewa called it a "terrible paradox" that a country like South Africa, which championed apartheid, or strict racial

separation, should end up becoming an ally of black nationalist leaders here. But he said, "Our hope lies in Vorster pressuring Smith."

Bishop Muzorewa is head of the Methodist Church here and also chairman of the African National Council, the umbrella organization grouping four nationalist factions.

He denied vehemently that there was any significant difference between so-called "moderate" and "militant" Rhodesian nationalists on the key issue of a timetable for black majority rule. He said this would have to come "much under five years," the transitional period reportedly being proposed by South Africa.

Sithole's Arrest

Many foreign observers here believe the Smith government has been angling to isolate, or even eliminate from the forthcoming constitutional talks, those it regards as militant black leaders, and that this is why it arrested the Rev. Ndabandani Sithole last month.

Mr. Sithole has been accused

Moscow Police Permit Passover Observance

MOSCOW, April 2 (Reuters)—Moscow police last night allowed more than 100 Jews to celebrate without harassment the last of three Passover services.

Newsmen who visited the capital's only synagogue on Arkhipova Street in central Moscow noticed police on side roads, but saw no harassment of Jews leaving the synagogue, as occurred last Wednesday and Saturday. Police closed off Arkhipova Street to pedestrians last week while diverting traffic through it, and prevented Jews from gathering outside the synagogue.

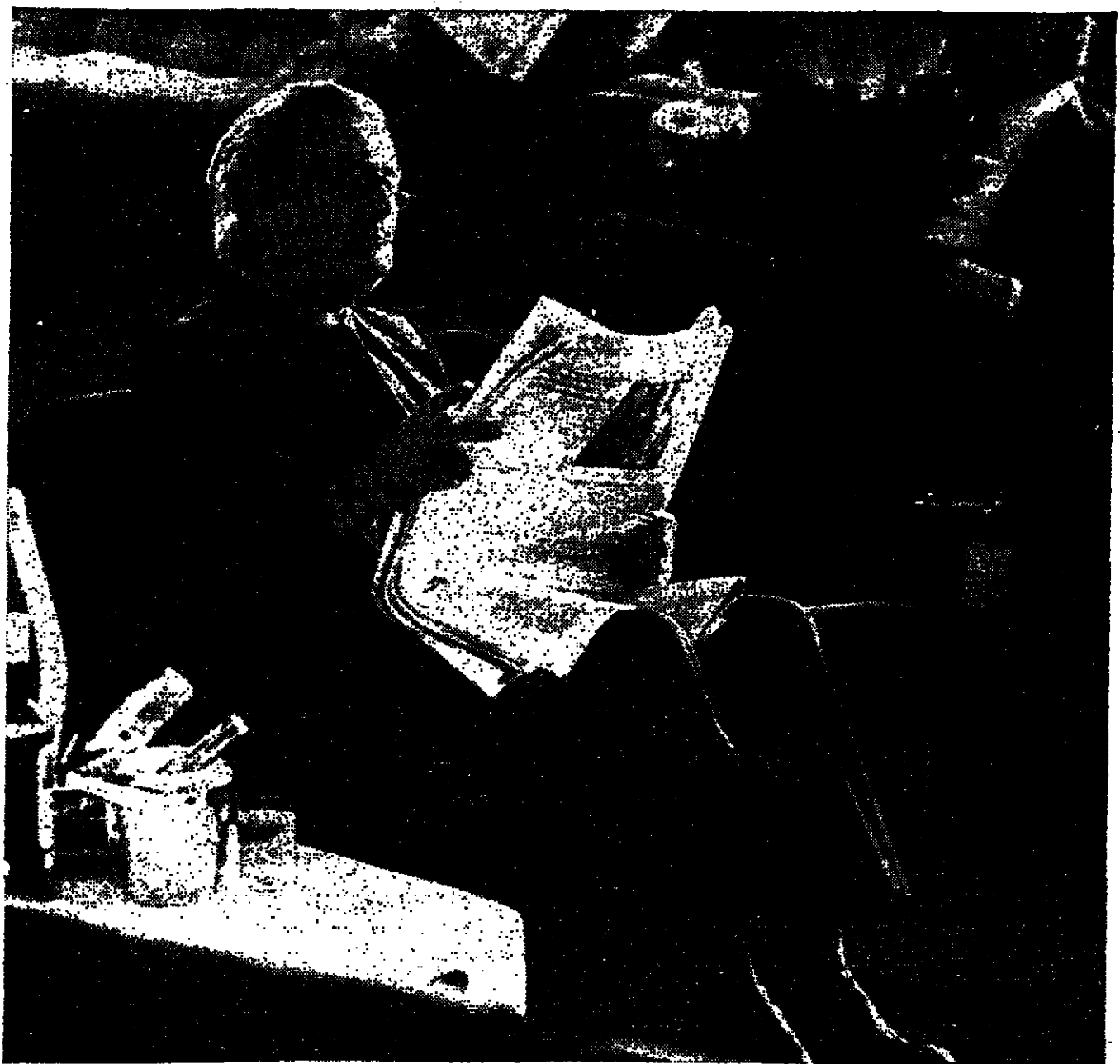
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Also Cites Economic Problems

Kreisky Fears Europe Move To Right as Lisbon Shifts Left

By Leonard Silk

VIENNA, April 2 (NYT).—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the leader of the Socialist party here in Austria, is worried that a political shift to the right may occur in Western Europe as a result of alarm over Portugal's Communist-dominated government and over worldwide inflation and unemployment.

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Shelepin Goes Home Earlier Than Planned

U.K. Demonstrators Call It a Victory



Bruno Kreisky

fighting inflation or unemployment.

Austria has experienced less unemployment than its neighbors, but Mr. Kreisky said that worse times may lie ahead.

Generally, political leaders are responding to heavy pressures from the conservative press, he said. Inflation, the conservatives contend, is the real threat to the existing political order and social stability in Europe.

Mr. Kreisky sees even the Social Democratic government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in West Germany as threatened and inhibited by the traditional German fear of inflation.

The Austrian Chancellor asserted that rightist parties are using both inflation and unemployment as a means of gaining ground against parties of the left. He said that in Europe rightists are able to claim with some plausibility that it is they rather than the socialists who provide jobs.

There is danger, he said, that the West's economy has entered a downward phase of a long cycle that weak economic policies could not cure. Europe, he said, is entering a phase in which basic structural change is necessary to create conditions for further economic growth.

Expanded Theme

Hannes Androsch, 37, Mr. Kreisky's finance minister, who is widely regarded here as a possible successor to the Chancellor, expanded on this theme.

Europe, Mr. Androsch said, needs to reorient its production away from industries suffering from excess capacity—especially construction, autos and textiles. More investment is needed, he said, in mass transportation, the development of energy, education, urban redevelopment and other measures to meet the needs of a "post-industrial society."

Both the Chancellor and the finance minister feel that Europe must also reorient the thrust of its trade policies toward the developing countries.

"We need a new economic order," Mr. Androsch said, "in the sense of greater cooperation between the industrialized countries, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the oil-poor countries."

PRESTWICK, Scotland, April 2 (UPI).—Soviet labor administrator Alexander Shelepin returned to Moscow today after spending the final hours of his abbreviated British visit in Scotland, away from noisy demonstrators who have protested his links with the Soviet secret police.

Mr. Shelepin, for three years head of the KGB, returned to Moscow by special jet late this afternoon.

His greeting at Prestwick was in sharp contrast to the jeering reception of protests and death threats he received in London during an official visit that began Monday with his arrival aboard an unannounced flight.

Only a woman showed up this morning, carrying a placard, and she was not permitted inside the airport building to hear the 56-year-old Russian take a verbal swipe at his critics.

"They are a bunch of Zionists who have forgotten that during World War II the Soviet Union lost 20 million lives, including many Jews, in defending Russia," he told newsmen.

Jewish and Ukrainian exile groups protesting assassinations carried out by the KGB while Mr. Shelepin was its head, from 1958 to 1961, have been responsible for the demonstrations.

What Mr. Shelepin himself described as an "anti-Soviet hysteria" over his visit, as a guest of the British Trades Union Congress, is believed to have played a role in the decision to play the stay short. Originally it was to have lasted three or four days.

Protesters claimed a victory when told Mr. Shelepin was going home early. But the Russian said he had not been bothered by the almost continuous demonstrations, including a brick-throwing incident in which two men were arrested.

In Moscow today, the Soviet labor newspaper Trud published a statement that Soviet and British trade-unions want to expand their cooperation by holding regular meetings and organizing seminars on problems of common interest.

Reporting on the visit of the Soviet delegation to Britain, Trud made no mention of the demonstrations against Mr. Shelepin.

Iran Buying Satellite

For TV, Phone Relays

STANFORD, Calif., April 2 (UPI).—Iran has signed a \$978,000 contract with Stanford University to design a communications satellite system for beaming telephone and educational television services to rural Iran, the school said yesterday.

About half of Iran's population in remote areas has neither service now, the school said.

Russia Increasing Production

Siberian Gold Mining Country Resembles Alaska's Klondike

By Christopher S. Wren

ALDAN, U.S.S.R., April 2 (NYT).—"Our people used to call this place the Russian Klondike," said Valery Anokhin, a hefty Siberian mining engineer. The label remains apt, for the Aldan region of Yakutia has been yielding up its gold to the Soviet government for over half a century.

Not only does this remote part of eastern Siberia, with its sweeping forests and swift, icy rivers, resemble Alaska, but the army camp at Aldan, with its colorful rows of huts, rough-and-tumble days.

The gold, mined scientifically now, is sucked out of the rivers by floating dredges and carved from open quarries by rambling excavators. Mr. Anokhin and other officials of the local mining trust, Aldanzoloto, maintain that production is rising. But, in keeping with Soviet practice, they declined to offer any figures on gold output or on the extent of the reserves.

Gold holdings are also kept

secret. Western estimates generally put production at 300 to 400 tons a year. The Soviet Union sells some of the gold, as it does oil, to earn foreign currency, trickling it onto the markets in Zurich, London and Frankfurt. Already considered the largest producer after South Africa, it seems to be emphasizing gold even more in view of higher prices.

Aldan's mining heritage is officially dated to June 19, 1923, when Vladimir Bertin, who was leading a prospecting expedition, came upon an independent Yakut prospector, Mikhail Tarbutkin, working a rich stake he had found. The Bertin party persuaded Tarbutkin to join forces with them.

Was he happy to share his claim with the new arrivals, who might have been considered claim-jumpers back in the Klondike? "Of course he was," said Mr. Anokhin, pointing out that the new Soviet state badly needed the gold. Mr. Tarbutkin, who died here in 1967, received an Order of Lenin and an Order of the Red Banner.

Gold Rush

The discovery led to the inevitable gold rush into the wild territory. "All the negative consequences when people are seized by that sort of thing occurred," Mr. Anokhin said. "There were robberies, murders." But in 1925 the "crazed" miners, presumably with troops, to restore order and take over the operations.

Now more than 4,000 people work round the clock to mine and process the gold, according to Ivan Ladeishchikov, Aldanzoloto's chief engineer, who said placer mining and strip mining were equally profitable.

A group of correspondents allowed a rare visit to the area never did see any gold. Mr. Ladeishchikov explained that the processing plant could not be visited because it was under repair. However, trucks loaded with ore were observed rolling along the snow-covered roads, apparently to the processing complex.

The chief engineer said that the workers earned 800 to 900 rubles (\$700 to \$840) a month, including bonuses, compared with an average industrial wage of 140 rubles (\$190).

ART IN THE U.S.

It Looks Like a Man Reading a Newspaper

By Richard Haight

PRINCETON, N.J. (NYT).—Many citizens on their way into Borough Hall here or driving by are inclined to do a double take. From a distance, they see what looks like a man reading a newspaper on a marble bench—and yet the figure is sitting too still to be human.

It is, in fact, a bronze sculpture by J. Seward Johnson Jr., a grandson of one of the founders of Johnson & Johnson, and donated by him to the borough of Princeton. The sculpture, called "The Newspaper Reader" and valued at more than \$10,000 for its metalwork alone, has been on the grounds of Borough Hall for three weeks.

With the left leg crossed over the right, hat at a rakish angle and mouth slightly awry, the sculptured man is reading The New York Times. It is, the 44-year-old Mr. Johnson says, a representation of a conservative reading the news at the height of the Watergate scandal. As he describes the figure:

"He's talking back to the newspaper: 'Where is this place in Africa where they're having all this trouble? It doesn't exist.' The type on the bronze pages is legible because the pages were cast from printing mats obtained from The Times. Close inspection reveals an oddity, however.

The man is reading the March 22, 1974, issue. On the bench next to him are wrinkled bronze pages from the Aug. 9, 1974, issue, with the front-page headline: "Nixon Resigns."

Does "The Newspaper Reader" enjoy reading state news?

No, it's just that Mr. Johnson completed the newspaper metalwork on the sculpture before the resignation of President Richard Nixon. When that news broke, the sculptor decided he simply had to add that historic touch.

FESTIVALS: The Season Continues in Europe

PARIS, April 2 (NYT).—The

season of arts and musical festivals is well under way in Europe. The following list includes the festivals beginning in April and May and addresses where further information may be sought. A first installment appeared in the International Herald Tribune March 19. Information on later festivals will be carried in subsequent editions.

English Bach Festival (April 14-May 11): As usual, the program is a mix of the usual range far beyond the festival's namesake, including this year commemorations of the 350th anniversary of Orlando Gibbons' birth, the centenaries of Ravel (birth), Bizet (death) and Albert Schweitzer (birth), the 70th birthday of Sir Michael Tippett, several concerts of the music of Andalusia and concerts devoted to Xenakis and Stockhausen. The Bach festival is held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, and the St. John Passion. (15 South Eaton Place, London SW1W 9ER.)

Flanders Festival (April 17-July 5): The spring section of this festival offers the usual array of Belgian and visiting opera, dance, musical and theater companies in historic sites. (BRT-Omniotheatrum 31 26, Rysselant 52, 1040 Brussels.)

Lausanne (May 3-June 29): Opens with Ray Charles and includes concerts by the Memmish Festival Orchestra, the Suisse Romande, the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields, the Warsaw Philharmonic and the Orchestra National de France; opera by the Manchester National and Moscov's Stanislavsky Theater and the Sofia Opera, and dance by Roland Petit's Ballets de Marseille and troupes from Tokyo and Spain. (Théâtre Municipal, Lausanne, Switzerland.)

Fragrant (May 12-June 4): As usual a meeting ground of East and West Europe, with orchestras from Leningrad, Warsaw, Sofia and Vienna as well as musical ensembles, soloists and opera companies from Czechoslovakia. (Fragrant Spring, Durnumelcu, Alsavo Nabrez 12, Prague 1.)

Chichester (May 14-Sept. 20): Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" will be adapted by Christopher Fry and directed by Jose Ferrer; Ibsen's "Enemy of the People" will be directed by Patrick Carnahan and designed by Stefano Lasaridis; Andrew Sachs' "Made in Heaven" will be directed by Wendy Toye, and Shakespeare's "Othello" will have Topol in the title part and Peter Dinklage as director. (Chichester Festival Theatre, Oaklands Park, Chichester, Sussex, England.)

Bergen (May 31-June 8): Visitors include the New England Conservatory musicians under Gunther Schuller performing contemporary music and ragtime, Alicia de Larrocha, Aaron Rosand, the Scapino Ballet of Amsterdam, Peter Pears and others. (Grieg Concerts at Troldhaugen and violin concerts at Lysen (home of Norway's great violinist Ole Bull) provide the continuing theme. (P.O. Box 183, 5001 Bergen, Norway.)

Glyndebourne (May 22-June 8): New productions this year are Janacek's "Cunning Little Vixen," conducted by Raymond Leppard and staged by Jonathan Miller, and Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress," conducted by Bernard Haitink and staged by John Cox. (Glyndebourne Festival Opera, Lewes, E. Sussex BN8 5UT, England.)

Bath (May 23-June 1): Performers include the English Chamber Orchestra and the Taverner Choir under Charles Mackerras, the Lindsay String Quartet, the Fires of London and Peter Maxwell Davies, the Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra and the BBC Orchestra and Chorus under Colin Davis. (Festival Office, 1 Pierpoint Place, Bath, England.)

Zurich (May 23-July 1): New

productions of Weber's "Der Freischütz" and Orff's "Die Kluge," to commemorate the composer's 80th birthday, head the opera program. The Philharmonia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy gives one concert, and Zurich's Tonhalle Orchestra will be conducted by, among others, Karl Böhm, Carlo Maria Giulini (with Isaac Stern), Vladimir Neumann (in Mahler's 8th Symphony) and Lorin Maazel. The festival's musical program includes Weber's "Duchess of Malin" by the Citizens' Theater of



"The Newspaper Reader" in Princeton, N.J.

Glasgow. (International June Festival, Postfach, 9023 Zurich.)

Vienna (May 24-June 23): Johann Strauss the younger and Mstislav Rostropovich are in the middle of things this year. The composer's 150th birthday will be celebrated by a festival production of "Die Fledermaus" conducted by the Russian musician. Several theaters, dance and musical ensembles will join in the Strauss party, while Rostropovich will accompany his soprano wife, Galina Vishnevskaya, in a song recital, and play all the Bach cello suites in two concerts. Of festival highlights are a "Good Fan Tuttle" at the 8 Opera under Karl Böhm staged by Otto Schenk, a concert by the Philharmonic Orchestra under Ormandy, production of Franz Schreier "Nobis Dame" at the Volks with Wolfgang Schneider making his operatic debut, and an exhibition on Years of Dream Interpretation by Sigmund Freud. (Wiener F. wochen, Rathausstrasse 2, Vienna.)

DAVID STEVEN

The Spread of No-Fault Divorce in U.S.

By Virginia Lee Warren

NEW YORK (NYT).—Mention

the word "no-fault" to almost anyone and the immediate connotation is automobile accident insurance. Yet no-fault applies far more widely to divorce. While only 25 states have some form of no-fault accident insurance, 45 out of the 50 have some form of no-fault divorce and a 46th is considering it.

Even New York, which, until the liberalization of 1966, had had for years the strictest divorce law in the land, now has a form of no-fault. And legislation is in the works that would add it to the 13 states that have complete no-fault. This means that either party can get a divorce without having to offer grounds. It also means that neither party is to be considered guilty.

In these 13 most liberal states the husband or wife, instead of suing his or her mate, brings action against the marriage, charging it with "irretrievable breakdown." After that, dissolution follows, regardless of the attitude of the other mate.

Only Ground

A bill that would make this same irretrievable breakdown the only ground for divorce in New York has been introduced by State Sen. Roy Goodman. Living apart for one year would be proof that the marriage is irretrievably broken.

At present New York's claim to having any form of no-fault rests on the ability to obtain a divorce for marital misconduct, this being proved by the couple's having lived apart for a substantial period. This is also a requirement in three of the 13 most liberal states that have only no-fault—Delaware, Missouri and Minnesota.

California was the first to legalize no-fault divorce. That was in 1970.

"There's no longer any question of whether no-fault is going to be the way to end marriages; it's here," says Doris Jones Freese, chairman of Divorce Law and Procedures for the American Bar Association's family law section.

The only five states that do not have it in any form are Massachusetts, Mississippi, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, which is considering it.

Aside from today's general dismissive attitude, what has been to propel most of the United States into divorce liberalism—and all within little more than five years—is the ever-increasing number of marriage failures: out of every five new ones at latest count.

Away From the Word Harry Cole, a Chicago lawyer who is chairman of the American Bar Association's section of family law, says, "We're not getting away from the ante battle was more like it—but we also getting away from the divorce. It carries too much psychological implications sense of shame or disgrace, feeling of being a loser."

Of the 13 states that have complete no-fault—California, Delaware, Missouri, Minnesota, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Oregon, Michigan, Nebraska and Washington—the only that still uses the word divorce is Michigan. The others use solution.

Alimony is naturally caught in the liberalization of divorce laws. In 29 states it can now be awarded to either husband or wife.

"Some states," Mrs. Freese says, "are treating the ending of marriage pretty much like ending of business relations. But sometimes the court will who broke up the marriage, the husband, for instance, wa the couple's assets, the wife make up for that, will get more than half what would have gotten otherwise."

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PRE-SELECTION NOTICE

A pre-selection notice is announced for the construction of industrial equipment in a new district of the town of Hassi-Messaud situated in the Algerian Sahara, 900 kms. from Algiers.

The project consists of building by the traditional methods of reinforced concrete and metallic superstructures a shopping center, schools, a hotel, a hospital and cold storage warehouses covering a surface of about 80,000 m².The first part covering about 18,000 m² includes: 2 day-care centers, 3 kindergartens, 3 elementary schools, 1 gas-treatment station, 2 bakeries, an apartment building with bachelor studios, a police-station.The second part covering about 22,000 m² includes: A Hammam, a sixty-room hotel, a supermarket, cold storage warehouses, a sixty-bed hospital, a town hall, a mosque, a thousand-seat cinema.The third part covering 18,000 m² includes: A center for polytechnic studies (C.E.P.), a youth center, a building for the administration of the complex, warehouses, maintenance buildings, a cinema, a bar-restaurant, a swimming pool with annex, a post office and civil defense.The fourth part covering about 22,000 m² includes: An industrial technician, a shopping gallery, a 600-seat cinema, a day-care center, 3 kindergartens, 2 primary schools, a swimming-pool with restaurant, shops, 2 bakeries.

Companies interested in the realization of one or several parts or of the entire project, are invited to send a fully answered pre-selection questionnaire before April 30th, 1975, at the latest, to the 2 addresses below:

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U.S. Firms Slump in Poll Ratings

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP).—Among the Romans, the deity who presided over commerce and banking was Mercury, who, by a strange association, was also the god of thieves and of orators.

These were the words chosen by Harry O'Neill to begin an address a few days ago to a meeting of the Association of National Advertisers. Mr. O'Neill is executive vice-president of Opinion Research Corp., a polling organization based in Princeton, N.J.

"Big business, as reflected by the attitudes and opinions of the American public, has fallen on hard times," he said. Americans are beginning to think as the Romans thought, and a new holiday might result.

"The Romans, who looked upon merchants with contempt, fancied there was a resemblance between theft and merchandising and they easily found a figurative connection between theft and eloquence."

"On the 17th day of May, in each year, the merchants held a public festival, and walked in procession to the Temple of Mercury, for the purpose of begging pardon of that deity for all the lying and cheating they had found it convenient to practice, in the way of doing business."

Today, Mr. O'Neill said, the reputation of business is badly tarnished. "Its leaders are held in relatively low esteem, and the supposedly happy recipient of its products and services is becoming increasingly critical."

The public still recognizes the need for large companies to support growth and expansion. Mr. O'Neill said, citing polls that substantiate this, but public opinion on profits is becoming negative.

In 1955, about 67 per cent of Americans agreed that "profits of large companies help make things better for everyone." But the latest poll showed only 46 per cent agreed. "This is the first time,"

Mr. O'Neill noted, "that agreement with this proposition has fallen below 50 per cent."

At the same time, a growing number of Americans support the proposition that "in many of our largest industries, one or two companies have too much control of the industry." Seventy-six per cent agreed, up from 59 in 1959.

Almost the same proportion of the public believes "there's too much power concentrated in the hands of a few large companies," Mr. O'Neill stated. And a similar percentage agreed that "as they grow bigger, companies usually get cold and impersonal."

These opinions, Mr. O'Neill said, are the basis on which a majority of the public "for the first time since we have been taking these measurements," support the notion that "the best interests of the country would be served by breaking up some of our largest corporations."

It isn't only the enemies of business who have been intensifying their attacks, he said. "The traditional friends of business also have been weakening in their support at the same time."

Most favorably regarded in the polls are regulated industries, such as utilities, banks and telephone companies, although their support also has been falling in the past few years.

In fact, of 18 industries studied, only publishing is looked upon more favorably now than in 1959, the polls by Opinion Research show. Still, publishing remains in 15th place, topped by the automobile, food and insurance industries, among others.

Of 12 institutions evaluated in terms of the degree of confidence they inspire, large companies were at the bottom, in roughly the same category as Congress and labor unions. Churches, topped all.

Rated on ethical and moral practices, advertising executives, labor union leaders, federal government officials and corporate executives were at the bottom, with scientists, physicians, school teachers, news reporters and the Supreme Court leading the list.

Estimates by Trade Groups Arouse Controversy

U.S. Oil and Gas Reserves Said to Decline

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI).—

Proven U.S. reserves of crude oil and natural gas declined again in 1974, two trade associations said yesterday.

Estimates by the American Petroleum Institute and the American Gas Association came as a surprise, as it had been widely expected that reserves would show a rise in 1974 because of appreciable increases in average prices paid for oil and gas.

At higher prices, more oil and gas in the ground presumably can be recovered profitably, although costs also are a factor.

Controversy erupted immediately after the reports were made public.

Bruce Netschert, vice-president of a prominent New York economic consulting firm, told a conference sponsored by the Petroleum Institute that in light of a 36-per-cent jump in oil prices in 1974 he was surprised by the reported decline in reserves to 34.25 billion barrels from 35.3 billion.

Several oil industry executives

replied that more time was needed for price changes to be reflected in reserves estimates.

Mr. Netschert disputed that, saying that only "pure bookkeeping" was involved and "I still haven't had an answer."

G.C. Bankston of Shell Oil Co., one of the executives who had rebutted Mr. Netschert, said: "I would have to agree that I would have expected slightly more of an increase than was obtained."

The American Gas Association reported that reserves of natural gas fell 4 per cent to 227.1 billion cubic feet as of Dec. 31, 1974, as against 250.0 billion a year earlier.

The oil reserves figures, also for Dec. 31, and the gas estimates were prepared by separate committees sponsored respectively by the two trade associations and drawn from producing companies.

The 1974 estimates were expected to set off a fresh round of debate about the reliability of industrial figures and about the government's continuing dependence on industry data.

Since that debate exploded a year ago during the Arab oil embargo, the Federal Energy Administration has developed its own regular data on oil production, imports and inventories. The agency is still working on an independent appraisal of industry estimates of reserves in the ground.

Congress directed that the appraisal be delivered by June 27, and an official of the agency said the deadline would be met.

Japan Output Up 0.8%

TOKYO, April 2 (AP-DJ).—Japan's labor productivity index (170 = 100) averaged 140.4 for the manufacturing sector during 1974, up 0.8 per cent from a year earlier, the Japan Productivity Center said today. The gain was the smallest since 1968, when it was 0.7 per cent.

Weekly net asset value on March 31, 1975

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. U.S. \$29.53

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V. U.S. \$21.54

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

U.S. Stock Purchases

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury reported today that net purchases of U.S. company stocks by foreign investors totaled \$202 million in January, based on gross sales of \$528 million and gross purchases of \$730 million.

These securities have been placed privately. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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April 3, 1975

Sees Dilemma for Fed Over Monetary Expansion Policy

Simon Predicts Double-Digit Interest Rates

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 2 (WP).—

Treasury Secretary William Simon today predicted a return to "double-digit" long-term interest rates as the Treasury tries to borrow money to cover a potential \$80-billion deficit in fiscal 1976, and if the Federal Reserve "accommodates" the Treasury with a liberal policy of monetary expansion.

"The strain is occurring right now in capital markets," Mr. Simon told reporters, "and the stock market and the economy can't function for long periods with high interest rates."

Long-term interest rates are now about 9 1/2 per cent, which Mr. Simon said "is extraordinary at the height of the worst recession of the postwar period." His guess was that interest rates would dip no lower than 8 to 8 1/2 per cent before turning up again once economic recovery gets underway.

The secretary predicted a 4 to 5-per-cent real gross national product growth rate in the fourth quarter of 1975 and denied that this is "slow," although historically recoveries from recession have been much stronger.

10% Drop Seen

The GNP has been declining all through 1974, going down at a 9.2-per-cent rate in the fourth quarter. Economic Council chairman Alan Greenspan has indicated that the drop is likely to be 10 per cent or more in the first quarter of 1975.

Mr. Simon's remarks implied an administration expectation of another, but lesser, drop in the real GNP in the April-June quarter, followed by little change up or down in the third quarter and the first "plus" after seven quarters of recession in the final three months of the year.

The Joint Economic Committee recently called for a real growth target of "at least 8 to 9 per cent in order to slice the jobless rate. Without high growth rates to provide new jobs, the committee said, unemployment could still be in the 9-per-cent range during all of 1976."

But Mr. Simon said today that "it is better to accept" higher unemployment rates as the recovery starts than to generate a new inflation which later on would stimulate even worse economic conditions.

Asked if he still thinks that "inflation is a greater danger

than recession," Mr. Simon responded: "Absolutely, yes, I do."

He conceded that unemployment will continue to rise "for some months," but pointed out that gains in job totals tend to lag behind the start of an economic recovery. The March jobless figure, due to be announced at the end of the week, is expected to be higher than the 8.2 per cent recorded for both January and February.

Mr. Simon, who counseled President Ford to veto the \$23-billion tax bill that was signed last

Saturday, said he still fears that the 1976 budget deficit will be around \$80 billion, rather than the \$60 billion that the President said was the outside acceptable limit.

The Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Simon said, will face a "dilemma" when the economic recovery begins, because business demand for credit will again expand. If the Fed tightens up its monetary expansion policy, Mr. Simon suggested, interest rates will increase for a time. If it "accommodates" the total

demand for credit by a liberal credit policy, then inflation will result, driving interest rates even higher, the Treasury secretary said.

Mr. Simon made clear that his preference would be for the Fed to moderate money expansion. In the short run, he acknowledged, "that would put a squeeze" on business, and the recovery rate would be slowed. But that would be preferable, in his view, to letting the money supply grow at an 8 to 10-per-cent rate, as recommended by many economists.

Bonds React Sharply to Treasury Report

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP-DJ).—

Bond prices were marked down sharply in New York yesterday as several proposed corporate offerings were postponed in negative market reaction to the Treasury's enormous increase in sales planned through the end of June.

The Treasury said late Monday that it may need to raise about \$17.5 billion more cash by June 30, about \$13 billion above the amount forecast just a month ago.

That projection, coupled with huge additional needs expected by market observers, has usurped corporate underwriters' flexibility to peg new issues in relationship to rate levels of comparable existing company bonds, dealers complain.

Already, they believe, the Treasury has "stuck a big signpost before us" when it offered its 8.25-per-cent bonds recently. Noncallable during their 15-year life, more than any domestic corporate offers, those bonds are viewed by some Wall Street analysts as the "devil's instrument" against pricing new long-term corporates.

In addition, interest income from U.S. securities is exempt from state and local taxes, thereby raising current yield on the 8.25-per-cent bond to an effective return closer to 8.45 per cent.

Disruptions in corporate financing plans could continue, some analysts fear, until a clearer indication is available of whether similarly competitive long-term issues are in the works at the Treasury. But specifics are not expected from Washington until around May 1.

Last week, a record 11 scheduled corporate issues were postponed, and the count continues high. United Aircraft Corp.'s twin offerings designed to raise about \$200 million yesterday were temporarily deferred, the sponsors said. Emerson Electric Co.'s \$50 million of 10-year notes, also tentatively set for this week, was deferred.

Ashland Oil Inc. said it is postponing indefinitely a pending April 10 sale of \$50 million each of 10-year debentures and 25-year sinking-fund debentures.

Lenox was also active, closing at 16 1/4, off 1/2. A block of 143,900 shares of the issue traded at 16.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.16 to 79.66.

Syntex, the most active issue, rose 1 to 39 1/8. Also active were Kin-Ark up 1/4 to 1 1/2, Wackenhut off 1/2 to 6 1/4, Champion Home Builders up 1/8 to 4 and C. Brewer up 7/8 to 23 3/8.

Bonds closed sharply lower following Treasury Secretary Simon's remarks about interest rates and the size of the federal budget deficit.

Dealers said Mr. Simon's comments sparked off a heavy wave of selling, depressing a market already under pressure.

They said sizable gains were widespread throughout both the government and corporate sectors, where losses ranged to a full point and more in places.

In Chicago farm commodity futures in the soybean complex fell sharply in the closing minutes on the Board of Trade.

Soybean oil declined the limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, and soybeans were down 18 cents.

Great Western Financial was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, closing at 15 3/8, off 1/8.

Analysts added that the recovery attempt was thwarted in part by Treasury Secretary William Simon's statement that he does not expect long-term interest rates to fall below 8 per cent.

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1974
Annual Report
to Investors

Our 50th Anniversary Year

	1974	1973	% Gain
Revenues	\$ 2.0 billion	\$ 1.5 billion	29%
Net Earnings	\$90.5 million	\$73.9 million	23%
Earnings Per Share	\$ 2.77	\$ 2.31	20%
Dividends Per Common Share	\$.80	\$.75	7%



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Sees Profit
ing This Year

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP-DJ).—

Chemical Industries Ltd. earnings in 1975 "are unlikely to be maintained at the level as in 1974," Sir Jack chairman, told the meeting today.

He said that ICI "cannot be expected to have a downturn in volume of world trade."

In addition, he said, "there is evidence that cost inflation in the U.K. has been brought under control."

He said that as long as inflation continued in other countries, competitive position is bound to be maintained.

ICI is considered to be Britain's industrial concern, with assets of \$2,955 billion and a post-tax profit of \$243.8

-1975- Stocks and Div in \$						-1975- Stocks and Div in \$						-1975- Stocks and Div in \$					
High	Low	P/E	52 Wks. High	Low	Net Last Chge	High	Low	P/E	52 Wks. High	Low	Net Last Chge	High	Low	P/E	52 Wks. High	Low	Net Last Chge
7	54	RT	AM	1.35	67	7	15	7	15	7	15	7	15	7	15	7	15
45	200	200	1.35	21	20	20	1.35	21	20	20	1.35	21	20	20	1.35	21	20

U.S. Commodity Prices

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Liège	Italy	Switzerland	London
	Milan	Geneva	CITICORP INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES, S.A.
	Rome	Lausanne	Brussels
France	Luxembourg	Lugano	TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
Paris	Luxembourg	Zurich	Düsseldorf
		United Kingdom	
Germany		London	Management Consultants
Frankfurt	Morocco	Belfast	CRESAP, McCORMICK AND PAGET INC.
Berlin	Monte Carlo	Channel Islands	Offices worldwide
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Hamburg	Netherlands	Jersey	
Munich	Amsterdam	St. Peter Port,	Private Capital
Stuttgart	Rotterdam	Guernsey	CITICORP INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL LIMITED
			London and Geneva
Greece	Norway	U.S.S.R.	
Athens	Oslo	Moscow	Leasing and Equipment Financing
Piraeus	(Representative Office)	(Representative Office)	CITICORP LEASING INTERNATIONAL, INC.
Thessaloniki			Offices and affiliates worldwide

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<p> SALES 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2</p>

Aug 65/71	Oct 17/62	Dec 17/60	Feb 32/5	
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)				Volume (in millions)
Apr	41.55	41.75	41.39	41.50
Jun	45.60	45.80	45.15	45.30
Jul	46.40	46.55	46.00	46.25
Aug	45.25	45.90	45.95	46.05
Oct	44.80	44.75	43.95	44.25
Advances				Declines
Unchanged				Total issues
New 1975 highs				New 1975 lows

Dec	44.90	43.10	44.20	44.32	44.90
Feb	44.60	44.70	44.00	44.00	44.45
Apr	42.95	42.10	42.45	42.95	442.90

NEW YORK FUTURES				Sales: April 6/85 June 1/85; July 1/85; Aug 2/85; Oct 8/4; Dec 21/6; Feb 3/2; April 1/4	Synstar Corp LinArk Co Weckhult Chump Ho Brewer Ltd Ryan Horn Imperial A Weslaria P	79.00 78.00 53.00 39.00 37.00 27.00 26.00 26.00
April 2, 1975				Open Interest: April 1761; June 3982; July 2883; Aug 1538; Oct 649; Dec 1733; Feb 553; April 139		
a. 11 (50 tons)						
High	Low	Close	Prev.			
25.80	24.30	24.45	25.16	SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)		
24.75	23.20	23.40	24.00	Apr	25.50	39.10 38.50 38.35 38.20

22.40	21.95	22.15	22.95	May	40.25	40.50	40.10	40.15	40.20	Reich &	23,800
22.75	21.35	21.50	22.10	Jun	42.00	42.00	41.70	41.90	41.70	GrangerW	23,600
20.20	19.10	19.30	19.65	Jul	44.25	44.75	44.25	44.75	43.80	Approx total stock sales	

19.10	18.50	18.35	19.15
19.65	19.10	18.05	18.65
<p>Sep 50.95 50.95 50.65 50.65 50.90</p> <p>Sales: April 20; May 7; June 26; July 2; Sep 14</p> <p>Open Interest: April 277; May 803; June 357; July 21; Sep 353.</p>			
<p>FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)</p> <p>May 70.80 71.50 70.18 70.13 71.40</p> <p>71.65 71.90 70.40 70.40 71.20</p>			

02.00	01.31	02.90	01.30	Jan	71.25	71.50	70.50	70.00	71.50	30	Trn	759.82	770.96	754.77
59.68	58.65	59.35	58.45	Aug	70.50	70.80	69.42	69.52	70.35	20	Trn	163.51	165.85	162.57
58.25	57.50	58.00	57.25	Feb	68.50	68.60	67.30	67.30	68.25	15	UH	75.37	77.23	75.74
58.25	57.50	58.00	57.25	Mar	68.50	68.60	67.30	67.30	68.25					

57.15	\$6.40	\$6.96	\$6.30	65 Stk	237.54	24,792	236.02
56.25	\$5.40	\$5.96	\$5.34				
56.25	\$5.38	\$5.65	\$4.90				
(25,000 Sh)							
62.10	61.80	61.90	62.10	625 Industrials	93.77	91.77	
62.60	62.18	62.40	62.60	15 Railroads	38.06	37.48	
63.40	63.28	63.50	63.60	60 Utilities	38.81	38.08	
				500 Stocks	63.57	61.00	

Mar	67.70	67.70	67.85	68.50
Sales: May 2640; July 6145; Aug 384;				
Feb 95; March 91; May 2;				
Open interest: May 4022; July 4164;				
Aug 1251; Feb 907; March 31; May 3;				
b-Bids; a-Aasks; n-Nominal.				
GOLD (100 troy oz)				
Apr		177.00	177.00	

Standard & P	
	High Low
625 Industrials	93.77 91.77
15 Railroads	38.06 37.48
60 Utilities	38.81 38.08
500 Stocks	63.57 61.00

64.70	64.30	64.60	64.80	64.90	64.70	64.50	64.40	64.30	64.20	64.10	64.00	63.90	63.80	63.70	63.60	63.50	63.40	63.30	63.20	63.10	63.00	62.90	62.80	62.70	62.60	62.50	62.40	62.30	62.20	62.10	62.00	61.90	61.80	61.70	61.60	61.50	61.40	61.30	61.20	61.10	61.00	60.90	60.80	60.70	60.60	60.50	60.40	60.30	60.20	60.10	60.00	59.90	59.80	59.70	59.60	59.50	59.40	59.30	59.20	59.10	59.00	58.90	58.80	58.70	58.60	58.50	58.40	58.30	58.20	58.10	58.00	57.90	57.80	57.70	57.60	57.50	57.40	57.30	57.20	57.10	57.00	56.90	56.80	56.70	56.60	56.50	56.40	56.30	56.20	56.10	56.00	55.90	55.80	55.70	55.60	55.50	55.40	55.30	55.20	55.10	55.00	54.90	54.80	54.70	54.60	54.50	54.40	54.30	54.20	54.10	54.00	53.90	53.80	53.70	53.60	53.50	53.40	53.30	53.20	53.10	53.00	52.90	52.80	52.70	52.60	52.50	52.40	52.30	52.20	52.10	52.00	51.90	51.80	51.70	51.60	51.50	51.40	51.30	51.20	51.10	51.00	50.90	50.80	50.70	50.60	50.50	50.40	50.30	50.20	50.10	50.00	49.90	49.80	49.70	49.60	49.50	49.40	49.30	49.20	49.10	49.00	48.90	48.80	48.70	48.60	48.50	48.40	48.30	48.20	48.10	48.00	47.90	47.80	47.70	47.60	47.50	47.40	47.30	47.20	47.10	47.00	46.90	46.80	46.70	46.60	46.50	46.40	46.30	46.20	46.10	46.00	45.90	45.80	45.70	45.60	45.50	45.40	45.30	45.20	45.10	45.00	44.90	44.80	44.70	44.60	44.50	44.40	44.30	44.20	44.10	44.00	43.90	43.80	43.70	43.60	43.50	43.40	43.30	43.20	43.10	43.00	42.90	42.80	42.70	42.60	42.50	42.40	42.30	42.20	42.10	42.00	41.90	41.80	41.70	41.60	41.50	41.40	41.30	41.20	41.10	41.00	40.90	40.80	40.70	40.60	40.50	40.40	40.30	40.20	40.10	40.00	39.90	39.80	39.70	39.60	39.50	39.40	39.30	39.20	39.10	39.00	38.90	38.80	38.70	38.60	38.50	38.40	38.30	38.20	38.10	38.00	37.90	37.80	37.70	37.60	37.50	37.40	37.30	37.20	37.10	37.00	36.90	36.80	36.70	36.60	36.50	36.40	36.30	36.20	36.10	36.00	35.90	35.80	35.70	35.60	35.50	35.40	35.30	35.20	35.10	35.00	34.90	34.80	34.70	34.60	34.50	34.40	34.30	34.20	34.10	34.00	33.90	33.80	33.70	33.60	33.50	33.40	33.30	33.20	33.10	33.00	32.90	32.80	32.70	32.60	32.50	32.40	32.30	32.20	32.10	32.00	31.90	31.80	31.70	31.60	31.50	31.40	31.30	31.20	31.10	31.00	30.90	30.80	30.70	30.60	30.50	30.40	30.30	30.20	30.10	30.00	29.90	29.80	29.70	29.60	29.50	29.40	29.30	29.20	29.10	29.00	28.90	28.80	28.70	28.60	28.50	28.40	28.30	28.20	28.10	28.0
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68.00	67.50	67.40	68.10	Dec	194.50	194.50	193.50	193.50	194.50	High	Low
69.20	68.50	69.80	69.10	Mar	194.40	194.50	193.50	193.50	194.50	44.06	43.70
				Jun	194.50	194.50	193.70	193.70	194.40	44.44	44.06
				Sales: April 0; June 602; Sep. 71;						41.23	41.71
				Dec. 18; March 6; June 1.						39.77	39.22
										Finance	44.70
										44.45	44.45

Odd-Lot Trading

London Commodities		Close	Previous	April 1	Shares Boy
5,000 (roy oz)				214.100	

Sugar				Cane	
1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
425.00	419.00	419.00	427.00		
425.00	420.00	421.00	429.00		
426.00	423.00	423.00	431.00		
429.00	426.00	426.00	434.00		
444.00	431.00	432.00	446.00		
444.00	441.00	441.00	449.00		
435.00	432.00	432.00	431.00		
436.00	433.00	433.00	435.00		
436.00	436.00	436.00	439.00		
436.00	436.00	436.00	439.00		

471.00 460.20 460.20 468.70
Lots 2,935
COCOA
WEDNESDAY

[illegible]

43.99	43.65	43.64	43.22	COFFEE							Ernst SusF	Marsh Field
44.65	44.10	44.30	43.91	May	432.50	431	431	431.50	435	433.50	Patch Corn	Messabi Tr
44.18	45.72	45.05	44.45								Floor Cam	Russell & Day

[illegible]

179.90	177.90	178.10S	179.10S
182.00	181.50	180.50S	181.50S
184.50	183.00	182.90S	183.90S

London Metal Market:

187.50		185.20		185.40		186.40	
188.10		188.10		187.985		188.90	
192.40		191.80		190.425		191.40	
194.50		192.80		192.950		193.90	
Copper wire bars:							
spot		582		583		587	
3 months		601		601.50		605.50	
Cathodes: spot		570		572		575	
3 months		589		590		593	

Today's bid-asked

Previous day's bid-asked

Copper wire bars:

spot 582 - 583 586 - 587

3 months 601 - 601.50 605 - 605.50

Cathodes: spot 570 - 572 575 - 577

3 months 589 - 590 593 - 594

prev

CAG FUTURES

Shell Strikes

In British N.

LONDON April 2

on High Low Close Close	Tin: spot	3 months	Lead: spot
1,000 bu)	3,045	3,050	217.50-218
1 3/4 3 3/4 3 3/4 3 3/4	3,049	3,050	220.50-221

3.73	3.62	3.63	3.67	3 months	213.30	216	217	217.25
3.73	3.62	3.63	3.67	Zinc: spot	329	329.50	331	331.50
3.73	3.62	3.63	3.67	3 months	329	330	331	331.50
3.73	3.62	3.63	3.67	Silver: spot	177.20	177.48	178.00	178.00
3.73	3.62	3.63	3.67	3 months	182.10	182.20	183.70	183.80

of Shell U.K. Ltd. and
troleum Co., today ann
oil find in North Sea
210/25.

Shell said the discove
Term will require fu

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low	Close
2.70	2.55 1/2	2.80 1/2	2.89				
2.74 1/2	2.70 1/2	2.71 1/2	2.74				
2.80	2.75 1/2	2.76 1/2	2.79				

2.31	2.30	2.30		SUGAR	Price	5 (Low)	1000-55000	Ch.
6.05	5.99	5.90	6.05	May		2,800		
6.05	5.98	5.88 1/2	6.04	Aug		2,670		
6.06	5.88	5.89	6.07	Oct		2,370		
5.97	5.80	5.80	5.97	Dec		2,080		
5.91 1/2	5.75	5.76 1/2	5.92	Mar		2,000		
5.85	5.79	5.80	5.96	May		1,975		

1/2 6.02 1/2 5.86 1/2 5.86 1/2 6.03	COCOA	May	677	667	669	-670	+ 7 1/2
OIL, (60,000 lbs)		Jul					

15	30.15	29.22	29.22	30.25	301	632	-462	+5	eastern - Jaxxon -
16	29.85	29.23	29.23	29.83	302	633	-436	+5	northwest of the str.
17	29.80	29.62	29.62	29.83	303	611	-617	+3	planned Comorant pla
18	27.10	26.87	26.87	27.10	304	602	-610	+2	the Shell-Esso Comm.
19	26.00	25.00	25.00	26.00	305	595	-595	+10	
20	25.50	25.00	25.00	25.50					
21	24.50	23.45	23.45	24.40					
22	24.05	23.05	23.05	23.90					

European Gold Markets			
April 2, 1975			
50	126.00	122.50	123.50
100	130.50	127.00	129.50

[illegible]

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This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

**DM 150,000,000.--
8½% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1975**

- Interest:** 8½% p. a., payable annually on April 1
- Offering Price:** 99 %
- Redemptions:** beginning April 1, 1978 in 8 equal annual instalments at par
- Listing:** Frankfurt (Main), Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, München

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Berliner Disconto Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Bank für Handel und Industrie
Aktiengesellschaft

Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Berliner Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Aktiengesellschaft

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Berliner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft – Frankfurter Bank –

Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.
J. H. Stein

Hardy & Co. G.m.b.H.

Merck, Finck & Co.

Saarländische Kreditbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Bankhaus Friedrich Simon
Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien

Westfalenbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Trinkaus & Burkhart

M. M. Warburg-Brünnemann, Wirtz & Co.

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

6 1/4	6	Butter Int	50	3	1	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	1 1/4
21 1/4	14 1/4	Butter G	Oil	5	43	17 1/8	16 1/4	16 1/8 +	1 1/4

[illegible]

1972	13%	CastlFd	1.20	x3	13%	13%	13%+	76
13%	13%	Castleton In		2	1%	1%	1%	
45%	2%	Castlwd Int	5	2	4	4	4 +	16

Amsterdam		Stock Unions	
100	43.50	Guinness	0.99
100	40.50	Hawker-Siddeley	1.72
100	315.82	Hudson Bay	511.75
100	168.50	Imp Chem	2.18
100	79.20	Imp	0.55
100	131.50	Mar's-Spen	1.78
100	44.90	Playboy	2.04
100	56.50	Nicholas	0.67
100	58.50	Rand Mines	2.50
100	56.60	Rank Corp	0.90
100	56.50	Royce Dutch	23.50
100	27.30	R.T.Z.	1.30
100	165.40	Shell	2.21
100	111.00	Tennant (A)	1.66
100	84.20	Tuvs Unvest	2.28
100	106	Union Carb	4.65

B.N.P. 9 1/2-81	102 1/2	103 1/2	Penwell 8-87	90	91
Barragard 8 3/4-86	94	95	Phil Morris 8-78	102	103
Burwell 7 1/2-87	90 1/2	91 1/2	Phil Morris 8 1/2-86	100	101

Brussels		Milan	
Lamb	4.320	West Hill	5.281 ²
Beef	5.810	West Main	1.60
Ox	5.810	West North	0.44
Veal	1.224	ZC1	0.42
Pork	1.510		
Chicken	3.910		
Fish	4.360	Beslogi	1.417
Butter	2.460	Beccolo	4.175
Eggs	1.740	Ercole Maria	7.20
Wine	2.570	Flat	1.175
Beer	1.370	General	69.900
		General	2.925
		IFI	7.75
		Italies	654
		Haider	654
		La Rines	105.25
		Menetris	1.227
		Olivetti	1.227
		Pirelli	831
		Sisa Vico	1.470
		Toro	82.875

Gen Cable 8-4-87	881½	891½	1 Falls Church 7-2-80	92½	93½
Gen Mills 8-86	95½	96½	T.R.W. 8-4-8	94½	95½
Gen Mot 8-14-76	101½	102½	Union Oil 7-79	98½	99½

[illegible]

These rates do not take into account bank serv

Tab	2.71	Saad	230
boys	0.3612	Telefonica	900
af	0.0794	Thomson	193.50
rh	0.58	Usinor	91.60
rySet	1.39		
gules	0.93	Alusuisse	1.220
front	0.20	B Boveri	1.100
r D	2.46	Ciba-Geigy	1.575
Rec	1.76	Cr Suisse	2.650
ars	1.10	Fischer	585
o	0.42	HotRoChan	9.325
hind	0.92	Nestle	3.010
	1.07	Sandoz	1.975
Good	230.25	Sie B Suisse	2.750
toed	2.11	Sulzer	2.750
	3.96	U.B. Suisse	2.950

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

Gas Lt	12%	13%	Ernst & Young	16%	17%	Match. M	31%	31%	Tenneco
rd Al	3%	3%	Fab. Tek	7%	14%	Mott Club	41%	41%	Transco
† PntC	-6%	6%	Finb. Int.	-12%	24%	Norox Co	4%	4%	Transo
			Eng. Serv.	101%	92%				Trean p


ny	10%	11%	Rst	6%	28%	Nat GAO	7%	81%
ny	10%	11%	Flicker	14%	1%	Nat Lib	2%	91%
ny	10%	11%	WU	14%	1%	N. Patrick	3%	91%
ny	10%	11%	Forest O	8%	5%	N. Cabot	3%	91%
ny	10%	11%	Frangia	2%	1%	N. Nat	1%	91%
ny	10%	11%	Format	5%	5%	N. Nat	1%	91%
ny	10%	11%	Franklin E	8%	9%	N. Nielsen A	1%	91%
ny	10%	11%	Frnd Lc	2%	21%	N. Nielsen B	1%	91%
ny	10%	11%	Gov Effn	9%	10%	NoCar	8%	91%

**BANQUE EUROPEENNE
DE TOKYO S.A.**

Is pleased to announce that as of
Monday, April 7, 1975,

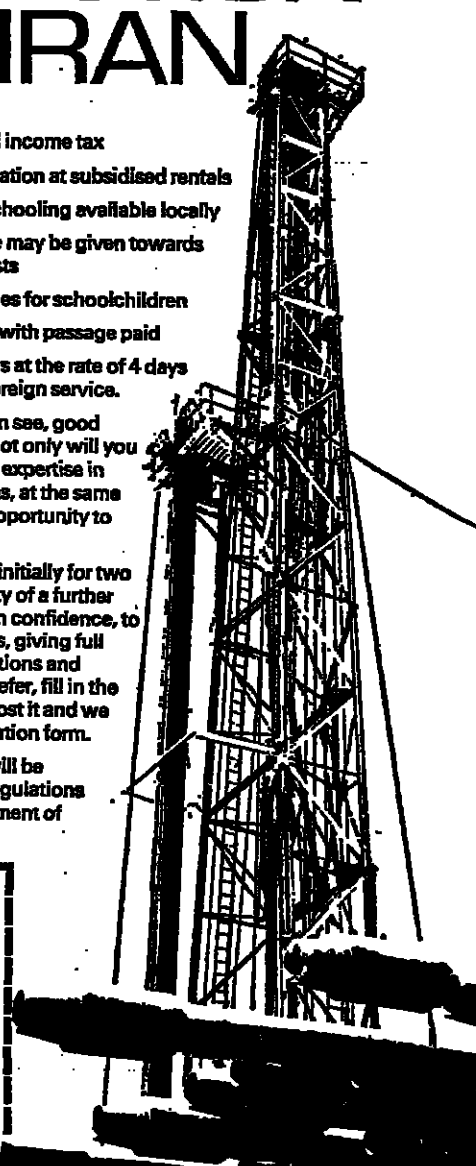
the bank is moving to new premises at:
4-8, Rue Sainte-Anne, 75001 PARIS.

Telephone: 261.58.55.
Telex: 21436 TOHBANK (unchanged).



[illegible]

Graduate electrical engineer with 5 years in this function needed. Salary to: \$35,000.
Any nationality with languages.
Write to: Universaal Media, Chaussée de la Hulpe, 122,
1050 Brussels, Belgium, who will forward.
Please mention ref. IHT/203 on the envelope.



CROSSWORD

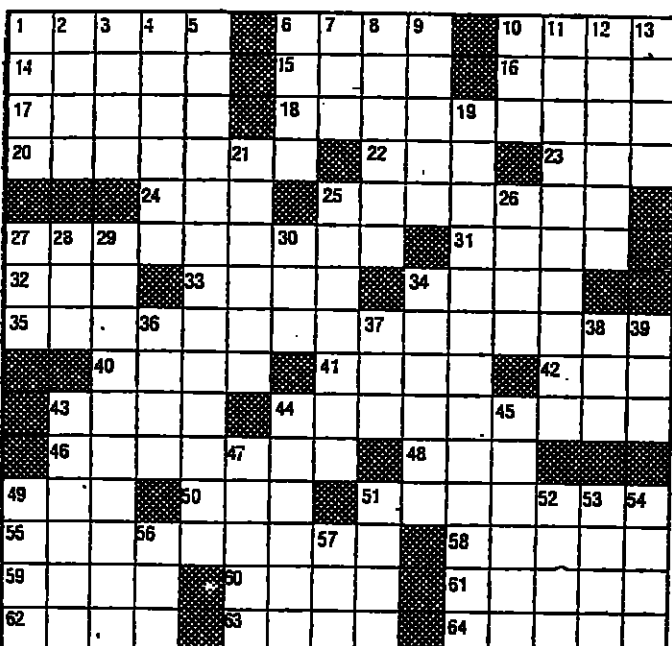
By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Storyteller of old
6 Weeps
10 Remarkable, in
Scotland
14 Gaze
15 Support
16 Sabbath talks:
Abbr.
17 Irreligious one
18 Don Juan's
relatives
20 Pertaining to tin
22 Pedro's one
23 Le Gallienne
24 School-dance
locale
25 Toward the
beach
27 Loosely woven
fabrics
31 "Good Earth"
role
32 Sheep
33 "For jolly
good fellow"
34 Dog-team's
vehicle
35 Jury's guideline
40 Cooking fat
41 Electronics
42 Zodiac sign
43 Suffix with rheo
or thermo
44 Girl's name

DOWN

- 46 Like some books
from Taiwan
48 Hindu cymbals
49 Site: Abbr.
50 Needful
51 Clay or porcelain
object
55 Talus
58 Lariat
59 "A Kick
Out of You"
60 Orchestra unit
61 Make an
appearance
62 Sent back: Abbr.
63 Cincinnati
players
64 Judges
- 1 Relatives of
cobras
2 Tiers
(French
citizenry)
3 Long story
4 Fruit
5 Source of a
cashier's woes
6 Humane org.
7 "Are you a man
mouse?"
8 Petty officers,
for short



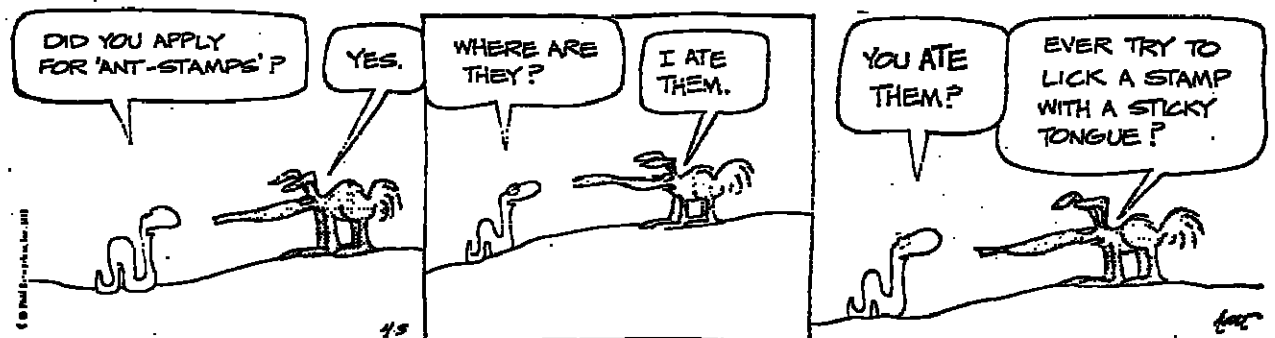
WEATHER

ALGAYE	13	49	Fair	MADRID	11	28	Bale
AMSTERDAM	3	41	Stormy	MILAN	13	55	Cloudy
ANKARA	36	91	Cloudy	MONTREAL	15	56	Sunny
ATRENS	23	73	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2	46	Cloudy
BEIRUT	11	78	Fair	MUNICH	5	41	Cloudy
BERGAMO	6	45	Rain	NEW YORK	4	46	Sunny
BERLIN	4	39	Rain	NICE	14	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	81	Rain	OSLO	6	39	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10	36	Cloudy	PARIS	6	41	Rain
CAROL	24	81	Cloudy	PRAGUE	8	46	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	81	Cloudy	ROME	12	46	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy	SOFIA	1	46	Unobtainable
COSTA DEL SOL	1	41	Unobtainable	STOCKHOLM	9	32	Snow
DUBLIN	6	43	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	88	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	43	Rain	TUNIS	14	37	Cloudy
FLORENCE	4	39	Cloudy	VENICE	12	33	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy	VIEA	5	46	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	39	Cloudy	WARSAW	9	48	Cloudy
GRANVILLE	23	71	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	16	89	Sunny
ISTANBUL	13	58	Fair	ZURICH	6	43	Overcast
LAKE PALM	6	43	Rain				
LONDON	13	58	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	13	58	Sunny				

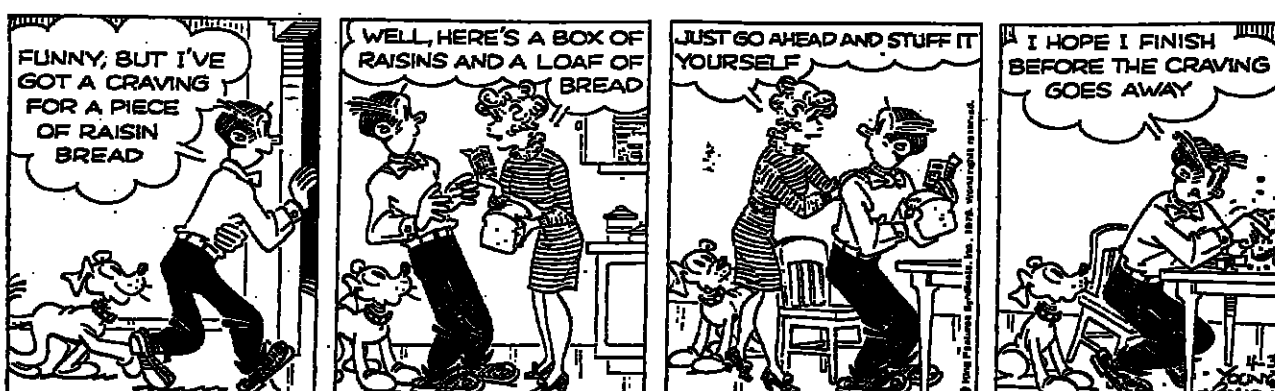
PEANUTS



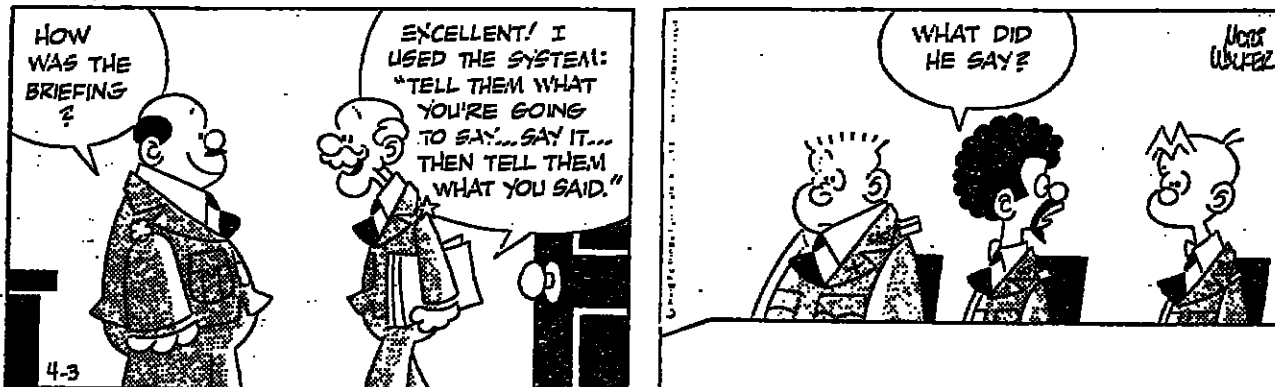
B. C.



B. L. O. N. D. I. E



B. E. E. T. L. E



W. I. Z. A. R. D



A. N. D. Y. C. A. P.



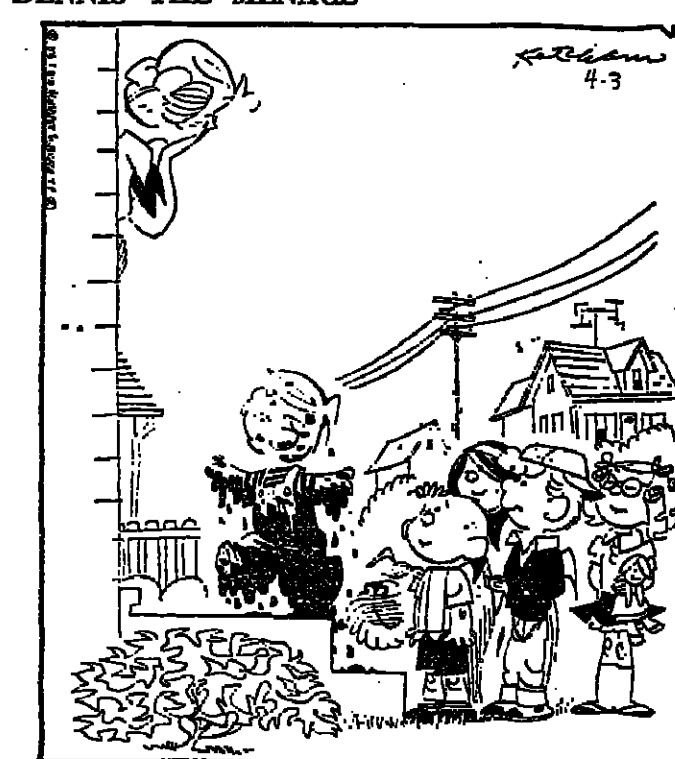
R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

TYRANTS DESTROYED AND OTHER STORIES

By Vladimir Nabokov. Translated by the author and Dmitri Nabokov. McGraw-Hill, 238 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHAT makes this collection of 13 stories by Vladimir Nabokov so charming is almost embarrassing to speak of. Suspense, dramatic irony, characters so vivid they leap off the page, comic situations that make you laugh out loud—these are not qualities one associates any longer with the great artifice of Nabokov, the old king of conundrums. And yet how can one deny that one walks with mounting interest to see what the narrator of the title story will do with his hatred for the tyrant who has taken over his "fatherland" and "transformed my wild-flowering country into a vast kitchen garden, where special care is lavished on turnips, cabbages and beets; thus (reducing) all the nation's passions . . . to the passion for the fat vegetable in the good earth." And one fairly races to the end of "A Nursery Tale" to see how Nabokov's charming past with the devil will turn out. In his little preface to this story, Nabokov gently chides himself for trickiness and artificiality, but I wish more of his writing were so superficial. One does not quickly forget the character of Oleg Koldunov, in the story "Lil." And the savagely ironic ending he gives Nabokov's story, the tale of a young man who, in the name of violence, or Bachmann, the alcoholic concert pianist who snaps his teeth at his mistress like a monkey when she attempts to straighten his tie; or Ivanov, the émigré tutor in the story "Perfection," who, when accompanying his charge to the beach, "would not even dispense with his jacket. Not only because as the case with many Russians, it would embarrass him to appear in his braces; it is the presence of ladies, but also because his shirt was too badly frayed"; or the narrator of "In Memory of L. I. Shigayev," who "by dint of prolonged, persistent, solitary drinking . . . drove myself to the most vulgar of visions, the most Russian of all hallucinations: I began seeing devils; or the devils themselves, for that matter: 'They were smallest but rather plump, the size of an overweight toad—peaceful, limp, black-skinned, more or less warty little monsters . . . with puffy, basically rather good-natured faces.' And one laughs at the joke of "The Admiralty Needle"—an outraged letter from a man who, because a story he has just finished reading seems to be about a love affair he once had, mistakes the author for his old sweetheart ("perhaps, after all, Katya," he concludes, "in spite of everything, a rare coincidence has occurred, and it is not you that wrote that tripe . . . in that case, please forgive me, colleague Solntsev.") In short, these early stories are romps, truly "representative," as Nabokov puts it in his foreword, "of my carefree exuberant *borzhnevskoye* (the dignified Russian word for "creative output") between 1924 and 1939, in Berlin, Paris, Mentone."

Not that they will not be of interest to admirers of the later Nabokov. For there are glimpses

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
a book critic for The New York Times

Best Seller

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 116 municipalities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

	Week
1 Centennial, by James Michener	1
2 The Seven-Per-Cent Solution, edited by Nicholas Meyer	2
3 Lady, by Thomas Tryon	3
4 Something Happened, by Joseph Heller	4
5 The Moneychangers, by Arthur Hailey	5
6 The Moneychangers, by Arthur Hailey	6
7 The Promise of Joy, by John D. MacDonald	7
8 The Promise of Joy, by John D. MacDonald	8
9 The Promise of Joy, by John D. MacDonald	9
10 The Promise of Joy, by John D. MacDonald	10

GENERAL

1 The Bermuda Triangle, by Charles Berlitz	1
2 Heller Keller, by Vincent Bugliosi with Curt Gentry	2
3 Strictly Speaking, by Edna Newman	3
4 The Palace Guard, by John H. Coatsworth	4
5 All Things Bright and Beautiful, by Janice Galloway	5
6 Here at the New Yorker	6
7 The Bankers, by Martin Mayer	7
8 The Bankers, by Martin Mayer	8
9 The Bankers, by Martin Mayer	9
10 The Bankers, by Martin Mayer	10

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscel

From the losers' standpoint, one of the saddest hands from the recent Vanderbilt knockout team championship in Honolulu is shown in the diagram. North and South reached an excellent grand slam but the defenders found the only lead to give declarer a problem, and he misguessed.

Once South showed positive values with the response of three diamonds, North could see an excellent chance of 13 tricks. When South showed an ace and a king with Blackwood responses, the grand slam was his.

With any lead but a spade, South would have been able to maneuver a play on clubs. A 4-1 club split would then be no hazard, since the fourth round could be ruffed and the spade ace would provide the entry to the last club. However, West led a spade, and South was forced to take the ace, losing his vital side-entry.

There were now two lines of play available. South cashed the diamond ace and, when both opponents followed, he studied the position carefully. Then he drew trumps, and led the club ten to dummy. He unblocked the nine on the second club winner, preparing for four clubs in the West hand, but was defeated when East held the club guard. He had to surrender a spade trick and go one down.

The line of play that would have succeeded was a squeeze. If the declarer had ruffed a heart high in the dummy and run all

NORTH	
♠ AQ6	
♥ J4	
♦ AK3	
♣ AKQ84	

WEST		EAST	
♠ 9852		♠ K1043	
♥ Q10852		♥ 976	
♦ 976		♦ 8	
♣ 7		♣ J653	

SOUTH (D)

♠ J7	
♥ AK3	
♦ QJ1054	
♣ 1092	

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

South West North East

Pass Pass 2 ♣ Pass

3 ♣ Pass 4 N.T. Pass

5 ♣ Pass 5 N.T. Pass

6 ♣ Pass 7 ♣ Pass

Pass Pass 7 ♣ Pass

West led the spade two.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENTS

April 2, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for these figures. Marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (r) regularly; (i) irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund \$6.14 (d) E.B. Income Fund LP1.549

(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. \$6.81 (w) Kinworth Bond Int'l Fd. \$17.04

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focus of the Masters Tournament, Elder, sizes up a putt.

The Spotlight of Masters Golf is on Lee Elder

GUSTA, Ga., April 2 (UPI)—Lee Elder's life will return to normal soon. It's been the same since he won at Pensacola, last April, to earn a berth as the first black ever to play in the Masters Golf Tournament, which starts April 13.

"I haven't been able to concentrate on like I should since then," Elder said. "I've had so many demands on my time, I've suffered."

Elder has made only two good showings on the recent trail since winning at Pensacola. He finished fourth in the Pleasant Valley Classic at N. Mass. in August and tied for 11th in the PGA Championship near San-Salem, N.C.

His best showing in eight tournament appearances so far this year was his tie for 17th at the Sunbelt, Fla. That earned him \$1,800, his first paycheck in more than seven months.

"My biggest problem is that I simply haven't been able to say no," Elder said. "The attention has been so great, but it takes time. So many magazines have wanted in-depth color stories and writers all needed a lot of my time."

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Czechs Are Favorites In Ice Hockey Tourney

MUNICH, April 2 (UPI)—The Soviet Union will be in danger of losing its world title for the second time in 12 years and the United States will be simply hoping to avoid the cellar tomorrow when the World Ice Hockey Championships begin.

Czechoslovakia, the only team to topple the Russians since 1963, begins the 16-day tournament as the favorite to repeat its feat of 1972 on the strength of its record of four victories against one tie and one loss in the recent invitational tournament.

The Czechs get the championship under way when they meet the fifth-seeded of the six teams, Poland. The reigning Soviet champions meet the underdog United States, back in Group A of the tournament for the first time in five years. Finland and Sweden do not see action until Friday.

The championships are being divided between Munich and Dusseldorf, where the second half of the round robin will be played.

"There are only two teams in this tournament—Czechoslovakia and Russia," U.S. coach Bob Johnson said. "They're in the first category. Then there are Finland and Sweden in the second and ourselves and Poland in the third."

"On a given night, category 2 can beat category 1 and category 3 beat category 2, but believe me, there is no way category 3 can beat category 1," said Johnson, the University of Wisconsin coach.

The U.S. squad will have an uphill battle not to get relegated from the premier group. Unlike the European teams which have been playing together for most of the winter, the U.S. team is made up mainly of college players and had its first game together only eight days ago.

It tasted defeat against all its rivals in warm-up matches, going down 3-4 to Finland, 2-10 to Sweden and 1-17 to the Czechs.

"The Czechs are a fantastic team. We played them in Prague and they were 11 up going into the third quarter and they had 13,000 people yelling for them as though it was a 3-3 tie," Johnson said.

"I don't think that people in the States realize just how strong the Czechs and the Russians are. We will be at a disadvantage taking on the Russians in our first match, but we've got great spirit and we won't get discouraged," Johnson said.

Czech coach Karel Gut said his problem was bringing his high-riding players down to earth. "They have got great confidence because of our last three wins against the Russians, but my main task now is to stop them being too optimistic."

"Our main rivals will obviously be the Russians, but we could easily lose a game against the Finns or Swedes if we are not careful," Gut said.

Russian coach Boris Kulagin is in his first year with the national squad and has already come under pressure because of the losses to Czechoslovakia and a mediocre 3-3 tie with Sweden.

"Our team is not on its best form," said a Soviet sports writer. "It is going to take a lot of hard work to keep the title."

Johnson said he was confident his team could win a game against the Czechs, but he was not optimistic about the team's chances of winning the tournament.

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DOWN AND OUT—Texas second baseman Dave Moates slides into second too late as Baltimore's Bobby Grich moves out of the way. The Orioles defeated the Rangers, 4-3.

Yankees Still Building, But White Is Sidelined

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI)—The New York Yankees gained a left-handed hitting reserve catcher yesterday but may have lost a switch-hitting first baseman.

The Yankees, apparently not content with off-season acquisitions Jim (Catfish) Hunter and Bobby Bonds, moved to back up first-string catcher Thurman Munson by acquiring Ed Herrmann, 28, from the Chicago White Sox for four minor-leaguers.

For Herrmann, who caught 100 or more games for Chicago in each of the last four seasons and last year hit .259 with 10 homers and 39 RBIs, the Yankees gave up southpaw Fred Anyiel, outfielder-first baseman John Marmon, outfielder Ken Bennett and catcher Terry Quinn, plus cash.

On the heels of the Herrmann acquisition, however, came the news that switch-hitting Roy White, last year's leftfielder and frequent designated hitter, would be sidelined for at least a week with a chip fracture in his left thumb.

White, who had been making a fairly successful transition to first base this spring, was injured after diving for a ground ball Monday during an exhibition game between the Yankees and Minnesota. X-rays revealed a fracture and it was believed that White would likely miss the Yankees' opener versus Cleveland.

Agreed to \$50,000

The basis of the Herrmann deal was the catcher's refusal to sign a contract with the White Sox. He agreed to \$50,000 with the Yankees and, ironically, may wind up as the club's opening-day first baseman in the wake of White's injury.

In other spring training news: The New York Mets optioned catcher Ron Hodges to Tidewater, then opening up a spot for John Stearns, the highly rated "throw-in" in the McGraw-Edwards trade with Philadelphia. Stearns, a former No. 1 draft choice of the Phils, had a good hitting spring for the Mets as a backup catcher to Jerry Grote and sometime third baseman.

Montreal's spring phenom, Gary Carter, continued his hot-hitting with a two-run homer that lifted the Expos to a 9-5 victory over Minnesota. Home runs by Tony Perez and Ed Armbrister highlighted a 19-hit Cincinnati attack that powered the Reds to an 8-2 victory over the Mets.

Cleveland Leases

Rookie Pete Van Horne's bases-clearing double in the ninth inning helped the University of Arizona to a 6-5 come-from-behind triumph over Cleveland. Ken Boswell singled home Jose Cruz.

Contest to Box Lopez

LONDON, April 2 (UPI)—John Conteh, Britain's world light-heavyweight boxing champion, will meet American Alvaro (Yaqui) Lopez in a 10-round non-title fight at Wembley Stadium May 30, promoter Harry Levine said today.

ABA Standings

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